Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



one month,

every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effec-

res are known in every neighborhood, and why ould we publish them? Adapted to all ages and nditions in all climates; containing neither calo-el or any delectrious drug, they may be taken mel or any delectrious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and

ills rapidly cure:—
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessess, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they hould be taken moderately to stimulate the stometh and restore its healthy tone and action. Liver Complaint and its various symp Bilious Headache, Sick Headache

or remove the obstructions which cause it For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints r Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

nould be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-nee the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two **Pills** to propublic no longer doubt what to employ

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption. ter and power to cure the vari of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a resible protector against them. While adapted to alider forms of disease and to young children, it is the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dancerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a prosision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all re sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all hould be provided with this astidote for them.

ection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.
So generally are its virtues known that it is unaccessary to publish the certificates of them here,

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, W. H. LIPPITT and all Druggists and Dealers every-

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

ich be conceives to be invaluable; and he opes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will ost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad

THE LGDI MANUFACTURING CO., (Established 1840.)

of the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of 25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superarticle of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Wake, colored, accepted Mr. Downing's amendation and it was agreed to by the House.

Dust. See testimonials: structing a Railroad through the counties of E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and the Eastern and Western Railroad.

ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

is Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it inreased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.
G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUB-

Doet. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., saye: The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton and navs were called and resulted in its accepmade 248 per cent, the first year."
Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State

Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says :- W. "The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phos-bill. phate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this

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SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington,

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the control of the control for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured.

act to raise revenue was resumed and the colored, the rules were suspended and the ing in regard to his conduct. I do not ex, and has accepted the invitation. The time DEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR question recurring upon Mr. Estes' substibill authorizing the city of Raleigh to pect to oppose his admission, but desire to of lecturing has not been named. tute for Mr. Bowman's amendment to

After a long debate, Mr. Estes withdrew YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and in-

> After some further debate and amendment, the bill passed its third reading.

> > SENATE. WEDNE DAY, Feb. 24, 1869.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on bill concerning Guardian and Ward, and adversely on the bill to facilitate the payment

of old debts. Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely, and consideration of the bill to amend the Constitution of the State so as to grant

suffrage to females. Concurred in. A message was received from the House transferring the following bills, viz: Bill to re-establish burnt records in the

Fire Engine Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Bill to amend an act to incorporate the North Carolina Loan and Trust Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. By Mr. Barrow: A bill to incorporate the Independent Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. By Mr. Stephens: A bill to charter the Milton and Dan River Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Im-

registration of deeds, &c. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Scott: A bill for the relief of B. Wallace, Sheriff of Duplin county. Reauthorized to recommend the purchase of the ferred to the Committee on Propositions

Consideration of the bill to provide a system of Public Instruction, question pending, motion of Mr. Love to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Sweet, for the one-fourth of the annual appropriation. County to improve the Roads and Bridges of said County. Referred to the Committee on Internal his amendment and offered the following, Improvements.

Mesolution to raise a Joint Committee to conto come in at the end of the substitute. Resolution to raise a Joint Committee to consider the erection of a Peniteniary, with an amendment to increase the House branch to four, vent the children of the two races from attend. North Carolina real and personal estate instead of three. Concurred in. Senate branch, ling the same school at the same time, which agency was taken up and passed its sevshall not be allowed.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called the previthe amendment was adopted. By Mr. Robbins: A bill to promote the compro-

Bill to provide a system of public instruction allowed to change thier votes. Mr. Sweet's substitute was then adopted as amended.

Mr, Lindsay moved to strike out the 32d section and said : Mr. President, The bill under consideration is entitled "an Mr. Graham moved to amend by striking out act to provide a system of Public Instruc-"Public Schools," and insert "separate and distinct Public Schools for the white and colored more I think, sir, it would have been more appropriately named if it had been called an Abomination of Desolation. This proposition provides that the people of North Carolina shall be taxed to the enormous amount of 50 per cent. on ommissioners, have power and it shall be their all other taxes which are provided in the Revenue bill, special taxes to build mittee on Internal Improvements. Railroads, and in addition to an appropriation of \$12,000 to the University. I have made an estimate based on the statenient localities, which shall be under their imme- ment of the Governor in relation to the and, sir, this fifty per cent. tax provided in To establish and maintain, whenever it shall this abomination of desolation will amount sand dollars. Now, sir, what is wanted with this large amount of money in addition to be raised by tax on taxable property of the town-ship for the purpose of building and farnishing tures to frown down on the poor ragged tures to frown down on the poor ragged children of North Carolina—the proposi-A division of the question was called for and tion is absurd, the people do not want to be taxed to erect such buildings, they prefer to meet together and build their own school houses as has been the custom heretofore; besides, it is utterly impossible for grades, "containing not less than 36 pupils each." to fore; besides, it is utterly impossible for Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned the people of the State to bear this additional burthen. I trust, sir, this Senate will give that calm consideration to this

> provision. Senator did not fully understand the provisions of the section. Its provisions simply authorize the question to be submitted sioners to levy a tax sufficient to meet all necessary expenses to provide a system of public schools, and this section simply limts them in the amount of tax they are au-

Guilford had not fully explained the mean- Lost. ing of the section. He says it only provides that this question of taxation shall their votes to the negative. not opposed to people voting to tax them- Lost. selves, but he was opposed to non-tax payers voting to tax those who have the burthen to bear, when, if they were required to pay a poll tax, it would meet all neces- it a concurrent resolution. sary expenses for carrying on the common schools, without this additional tax. The debate continued at length.

Mr. Lindsay's proposition was voted Various amendments were offered to the

Pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned, without taking any final action.

By Mr. Ragland : A bill in reference to new counties. Referred. By Mr. Malone: A bill to lessen the expense in taking of depositions. Referred. By Mr. McMillan : A bill for the protection of planters. Referred.

lect of wives by their husbands. Referred. By consent Mr. Ames, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported favorably upon the bill amending the charter of the Western Railroad Company, and to build a branch of said road to Selma, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869. Johnston county, and also upon the bill Mr. Stilley presented the credentials constructing a Railroad through the counof Mr. Moore, the member elect from ties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rock-

The bills were placed upon the Calendar.

issue bonds was taken up and passed its state the action of the Committee as I nnsecond reading by a vote of yeas 70, nays derstood it.

stead and personal property exemption natural to suppose that he is a prominent was taken up. On motion of Mr. Malone it was consid-

ered by sections. Pending the adoption of section 4 the official declaration of the result of the late Congressional elections.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings. operations of the Statute of Limitations.

Wednesday next. The consideration of the bill to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption was resumed. On motion of Mr. Seymour, the House

was taken up and made special order for

went into committee of the whole. Mr. French took the Chair. Mr. Victor Barringer, of the Code Commissioners, took the floor in explanation of section 7 of the bill.

After a good deal of debate Mr. Seymour moved that the committee recommend to the House that the further consideration of the bill postponed until to-morrow at half-past 11 o'clock. Carried. On motion of Mr. Malone, the commit-

On motion, the report was concurred in. Mr. Ragland said that in honor of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for their decision in regard to homestead, he would move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was put to a vote and lost.

tee arose and its Chairman reported pro-

The question recurred upon a motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, that when this House adjourn that it adjourn until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The yeas and nays being called resulted in its adoption by a vote of years 45, nays

By consent Mr. Downing introduced bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and

Coalfield Railroad. Referred. On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to the Lunatic Asylum was taken up. Mr. Malone moved to amend section 38

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays 8. On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the

so as to restrict the amount appropriated

eral readings. On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were ous question, which was sustained, and suspended and the bill to prevent the taking of illegal fees under title 17 Code of Mssrs Forkner, Davis, and Jones, of Civil Procedure and to extend the time allowed in section 400 of said title was ta-

ken up. Pending the further consideration of the the rest of the weak kneed Republicans be bill the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE. THUR DAY, Feb. 25, 1869.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS By Mr. Winstead: A bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from some point on the Raleigh & Gaston road to Mount Airy, Surry county. Referred to the com mittee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake : A bill to enable the Chatham railroad company to comall taxable property, in addition to plete its road. [Authorizes said company all other taxes which are provided in to borrow money.] Referred to the com-Mr. Winstead presented the credentials

of Mr. A. J. Jones, and moved that the Senator elect of the 14th Senatorial District be allowed to come forward and be qualified. Mr. Barrow moved that his credentials be referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to report as soon as convenient. Considerable debate arose on this question, and finally the

motion to refer prevailed. Mr. Barrow introduced the following re-

Resolved, That during the remainder of thi session no Senator shall receive pay for the time he is absent from service in the Senate, unless such absence be caused by sickness of himself some member of his family, or business of the

Mr. Shoffner moved that it be indefi-

nitely postponed. Lost. AYES-Messrs. Respass, Shoffner and Welker-3 Mr, Forkner moved to amend. Provided, that those who have not had leave of absence may be entitled to pay by getting

leave of absence. Mr. Robbins said he did not like the form of the resolution, he thought it should be made concurrent so as to operate alike on both branches of the General Assembly. he thought that would be the only proper course to pursue, and hoped it would

be amended accordingly. A. H. Galloway, colored, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. AYES-Messrs. Beeman, Beasley, Bel lamy, Eaves, Galloway, colored, Harring-

ton, Hyman, Colored, Respass, Shoffner, Mr. Lindsay said that the Senator from Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Welker-13. Messrs. Beeman and Beasley changed

Mr. Shoffner moved to postpone its furcould see an additional objection. He was ther consideration until the 1st of April.

Ayes 13, nays 13; the President voted in the negative. Mr. Sweet moved to amend by making

The President ruled it out of order as there was an amendment pending. Mr. Forkner, by request, withdrew his

amendment, pending the consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Sweet, the hour arrived for the consideration of unfinished business. Mr. Love moved to postpone the un-

finished business until this question is disposed of, which was lost. Mr. Sweet, by leave, made the following report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to wit:

Having had the credentials of A. J. Jones, Senator elect from the 14th Senatorial District, under consideration, report that they find Mr. Jones was a member of the General Assembly before the late re-bellion, but neither held office during the rebellion nor gave aid and comfort to the same. It appears from the credentials that Mr. Jones received a majority of all the votes given at the special election held

in the 14th District. had participated in the rebellion. The gers, whose "term of office" soon expires. Chairman, no doubt, thinks his report amounts to the same thing, but I am un-

Mr. Lindsay said that it appeared that On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were the Senator elect was a member of the Lesuspended and the bill to lay off the home- gislature before the war, and as such, it is man in his section of the State, and the presumption is, no evidence appearing to the contrary, that he did take part in the rebellion. There had been a great deal of consideration of the bill was postponed in zeal manifested in the Senate heretofore, order to take up the bill to provide for an to carry out strictly the provisions of the Howard amendment, and he thought it should apply to this case as well as to others. Why this hasty report? Why not take time and consider this matter On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules thoroughly and prevent a repitition of dif were suspended and his bill suspending the ficulties as in the case of the Senator (Mr. Purdie) from the same district. The Committee have reported that there is no evidence before them calculated to disqualify him. Of course not, sir, do you suppose the Senator elect would bring evidence here committing himself as to his having

> Mr. Shoffner moved the report be concurred in. Mr. Beeman called the previous question which was sustained, and the report was

Mr. Robbins asked the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Sweet) if the question was asked the Senator elect if he was a member of the home quards?

Mr. Sweet replied that it was, and his reply was that he did not handle a musket or gun of any kind in the cause of the rebellion, cuss it and dam it. When On motion Mr. Jones, of Wake, the Senator came forward and was qualified.

struction, question, motion of Mr. Lindsay to strike out the following section to-wit: levied by a Township or County, for build- missed. ing and furnishing purposes, shall not exceed thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars taxable property, and the maximum rate levied for special school purposes, shall not exceed fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars in any one year, and insert the following: "No tax shall be levied on property of a Township or County, for building or furnishing purposes. But a sufficient amount of the poll tax may be appropriated to that object, and the maximum rate levied for special school purposes shall not exceed fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property,

Bythe, Colgrove, Davis, Eppes, colored, orkner, Galloway, colored, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Repass, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and White, 22.

Numerous amendments were offered to the 34th section, the debate which was continued at length, rambled back to the causes and results of the late war. The Sena'e flually adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869. Mr. Ingram presented the report of the Commissioners of Anson Country. Refer-

J. W. Leary, colored, from the combly upon the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Steam Express Company, with amend-

The bill was placed upon the Calendar. By J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, a esolution concerning the several Sheriffs

On motion the rules were suspended.

on the table. No quorum voting, the resolutiont went over under the rules. By Mr. Franklin: A bill making it a mis-

coads. Referred. A message was received from the Senate announcing Messrs. Welker, Love and Burns as the Senate branch of the commit-

Prison. The hour for the Special Order was annonnced, to-wit: The bill in relation to laying off the Homestead and personal property exemp-

On motion of Mr. Seymour the House then went into committee of the Whole. Mr. Malone took the Chair. A long debate ensued upon a substitute offered by Mr. Moore, of Chowan, for sec.

1, 2, 3 and 13 of the bill. Pending any definite action, Mr. Pou moved that the committee arise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Malone then took the floor and reported progress.

port of the committee. Pending the adoption of the above motion the House, on motion of Mr. Seymour,

adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10

STATE NEWS.

MURDER IN CASWELL.-A special correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writhouse through a window after nightfall.-Snow.—There was a slight sprinkle of

snow on vesterday morning, but the rays of "King Sol" had the effect to render visible again the familiar face of old terra firma before the close of the day. Raleigh Standard, 29th.

Leachman, of the Primitive Baptist Church, died at his residence at Manassas, State. - Ral. Standard, 26th.

dangerously wounded Wiley Mitchell, colored, on Wednesday last. Duggan has surrendered to the authorities and has been charge. -Ral. Standard, 26th.

Penley, living near Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, committed suicide last Sunchin, and fired it by touching the trigger of the act.—Ral. Standard 26th.

it is ordered that the money be paid back to the garnishees respectively." In Mathe-son vs. James, from Alexander, no error,

By Reade, J.: In Fleming vs. Fleming, from Pitt, no error. In Lassiter vs. Wood, from Perquimans, declaring rights. In

sustained, the section was stricken out, Fear and Deep River Navigation Company and the Senate refused to insert the sub- vs. Costen, from Chatham, judgment affirmed. In Dann vs. Nichols, from Wake, judgment affirmed. In Marsh vs. Williams, for many years been a citizen of Raleigh, Webb vs Boyle, from Bertie, interlocutory order reversed.

By Settle, J.: In Palmer vs. Anderson, vs. Parker, from Lenoir, biddings must be

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. - Court House, Raliegh. N C., February 20, 1869. -A large and enthusiastic meeting of the State Agricultural Society, comprising the most intelligent and enterprising members, was held this day at the above time and place pursuant to adjournment.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read and approved, and invitation was extended to all present to Society, when a very large number re-

mittee appointed at the previous meeting. reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Secretary of State and the Agricultural Committees of the Legislature, with reference to the organization of the Agricultural Bureau provided for by the State Constitution, and also to consider what changes may be necessary in the Constitution of the Society, to adapt it to present circumstances, to fix its relation to the State Bureau, when established, and to report

The following gentlemen constitute the committee, viz : Hon. D. M. Barringer, Rev. J. Brinson Smith, D. D., T. H. Selby, R. Kingsland and Dr. R. L. Beall.

Mr. Rogers informed the Society that the committee had examined the Society's title to the land occupied by the Fair Grounds, and found that the deed drawn by Hon. B. F. Moore, some years ago, had not been recorded—but that he had seen the citizens of Beaufort county, held at the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, who were ready to make the deed, upon

the terms heretofore agreed upon. pointed to prepare the deed above referred to, and have it duly recorded.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers, and, on motion of R. C. Badger, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to make nomination. The Chair appointed on said committee Messrs. W. R. Pool, Gen. L. G. Estes, Rev. Dr. J. Brison Smith, R. S. Tucker and Dr. R. L. Beall. who reported the following, which was Mr. French moved to concur in the re- unanimously concurred in :

For President-K. P. Battle, Esq., of Wake. For Vice-Presidents—t. B. Bridgers, of Edge-combe; Col. S. L. Fremont, of New Hanover; Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Wake; S. F. Patterson, Esq., of Caldwell.

kecording Secretary—P. F. Pescud. Esq.

kecording Secretary—P. F. Pescud, Esq. Corres. Secretary—Rev. J. Brinson Smith, D.

D., of Wake. Treasurer—W. H. Jones, of Raleigh. On motion, the thanks of the Society

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint all such committees as may be required

On motion of Capt. T. F. Lee, Resolved, That the President of the Society, and the Executive Committee, ibe authorized and G. W. Wynne & Co., or other parties, to put the Fair Grounds in order, and to enclose the same in consideration of certain privileges given them. Mr. M. A. Bledsoe moved to amend by adding "said agreement to be submitted to the next meeting of the Society, for approval or rejection," which, after a

On motion of W. H. S. Sweet.

Resolved. That a committee of three be ap

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papers with a request that they ask every

paper in the State to copy.

spirited and interesting speeches from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Smith, J. M. Heck, T. F. Lee, R. S. Tucker, M. A. Bledsoe, R. C. Badger, R. H. Battle, Jr., Dr. R. L. Beall, Rev. Wm. E. Pell, and others. On motion, the Society adjourned to meet at the Court House, in the city of

The society was entertained by very

Raleigh, on Thursday, the 25th day of K. P. BATTLE, President. P. F. Pescud, Secretary.

THE MAGIC OF A CARPET-BAG. -- We have been advised that the only requisite to a free ride on the North Carolina Railroad, is the possession of a carpet-bag. The Milton Chronicle now comes forward with the

proof, which we append: "How to travel cheap on the N. C. R. R. -Carry a carpet-bag, and if you do not pass free, you'll only be charged half price. Mr. Henderson Hamlett can testify to this fact: He says he recently took the cars at Hillsboro' for Raleigh and they charged him \$2, while a man with a carpet bag paid but \$1. Returning they charged him \$2 25, and the carpet-bagger but \$1. He asked the carpet-bag man how it was that he traveled so cheap, when the fellow held up his carpet-bag, and said that was the secret. Hamlett has bought a carpet-bag."

Suicide.—Early on yesterday, our community was shocked to hear of the melancholy death of Col. Thomas L. Hogg between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the morning. About eight o'clock he was seen in his bed by a servant girl, who says that he was entirely concealed from view by the bed covering. Breakfast being ready, and he delaying to come and partake of his morning meal, he was sent for, but was found to be absent from his room. Search being made, he was found on the premises dead, and on examination of the body there was discovered to be a stab just below the heart, and a slight cut on the arm. On his left arm was lying an open knife, the fatal instrument with which the bloody deed was perpetrated, and which was recognized by one of the jury of inquest as the property of the de-

The deceased had recently returned to this city from Edgecombe county, and was observed to be of a melancholy turn of mind, and to exhibit traits of insanity .-Insanity is therefore alleged to be the cause of his taking his life.

The Coroner summoned a jury of inquest, who, after an investigation, returned a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by a wound near the heart, inflicted by a knife in his own bands." Col. Hogg was far advanced in life, has

and was well and favorably known in the community -Ral. Standard. MEETING IN HENDER-ON. -At a meeting from Caldwell, venire de novo. In Woods in the town of Henderson, February 20th, called to consider the subject of old debts and recommend some action thereon to the Legislature, G. Badger Harris, Esq., called the meeting to order and nominated Mayor Young for Chairman, and Cicero W. Harris for Secretary. These gentlemen were unanimously elected. Mayor Young made some remarks returning thanks for

the honor and explaining the object of the meeting. G. Badger Harris being called upon for a speech, complied at some length in a timely strain. Mr. Harris read the proenroll their names as members of the ceedings of the meeting at Lexington last week and concluded by offering a series of

resolutions as follows, which were carried unanimously: WHEREAS, The results of the late disastrous war have left our people in an impoverished con-dition, not foreseen or contemplated by them,

WHEREAS, There is nothing left to the people but an appeal to the legislators of the land for some mode of relief; therefore Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly from Granville county are hereby in-structed to take this matter of relief into con-

Resolved, That the great doctrine of our forefathers, that "taxation is no tyranny," is reaf-Resolved, That the members of the Legislature

from this county be instructed to present and urge the passage of a bill taxing all debts, solvent and insolvent, contracted prior to the 10th of April, 1865, 50 per cent per annum.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to such of our members of the General Assembly, with a recrueat that the paralleled. sembly, with a request that they be placed be-fore that body for consideration,

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting of the Court House in Washington, on Saturday, the 6th inst., to express their senti-On motion, K. P. Battle, Esq., was ap- ments in regard to the construction of the proposed Railroad through this town,

On motion, James J. Whitehurst was called to the Chair, and Ed. S. Hoyt was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman, when S. T. Carrow being called upon, responded, and in a few pertinent remarks more fully stated the

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, and O. W. Telfair, W. R. S. Burbank, F. B. Satterthwaite, Isaac Respass and Henry Rogers were appointed said committee. During the absence of the committee,

Col. Carrow being again called upon, responded in a most earnest and emphatic manner. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by vote: Resolved, That we the people of Beaufort county and especially of the town of Washington are very greatly delighted to hear of the passage by the General Assembly of a Bill for the construction of a Railroad from Plymouth via this town to Wilmington, and desire to express our sin-cere thanks to the General Assembly for the

passage of the same, and pledge ourselves to use our means and influence to aid in the building of said road. Resolved, That we consider the town of Washington the most eligible site for the location of the Machine Shop of said road, as it has good navigation, a good harbor, and is most central; and the citizens of Washington will take pleasure in presenting to the Company a suitable site for

The meeting was then addressed by F. B. Satterthwaite. - Wash. Intelligencer.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES .- The Judge of he Probate Court in this city, during the month of February, just past, probated Deeds and Mortgages to the amount of \$61,578 79. The mortgages exceed in amount those probated the month pre-Vious.

OIND

In take city, Fiorida on he is hof February, Johns Banks, A torne a L waged 51 years and 2 m aths. The determined was a native of the scountry in 1835, and was a citizen of Freeteville, N. C. un if he moved to Florids in 1858.— ie leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss.



ried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always that it never fails through any fault or neglect of composition. We have, and can show, thou-ds upon thousands of certificates of remarka-cures of the following complaints, but such

ly, restoring their irregular action to health, and orrecting, wherever they exist, such derange nts as are the first origin of disease, linute directions are given in the wrapper on box, for the following complaints, which these

aundice or Green Sickness, Bilious olic and Bilious Fevers, they should be ju-iciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased

note digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and wwels into healthy action, restores the appetite, dinvigorates the system. Hence it is often admitiseous where no serious derangement exists, no who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from of these Puts makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges-tive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumer-ate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this PiU are known, the

Probably never before in the whole history of redicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply non the confidence of mankind, as this excellent medy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long ries of years, and among most of the races of en it has risen higher and higher in their estima-on, as it has become better known. Its uniform

Prepared by

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN REstored to health in a few weeks, by a very ple remedy, after having suffered several years e, Consumption—is anxious to make known to at some convenient place. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the tions for preparing and using the same, which school houses, and to defray the expenses of any y will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMP-ON. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The obet of the advertiser in sending the Prescription to benefit the afflicted, and spread information

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON. Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertili-

doubled the yield. WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton. Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says

LED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried lit with three several crops the last and present years, tried by a vote of year 57, nays 30. and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A The Superintendent of Gen. W. B. COX, Polk (sland Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used t also on Cotton which produced a large yield." previous question on his amendment. The call was sustained.

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO .

had passed this General Assembly. On the motion to strike out the yeas and nays were called, which resulted in a vote of yeas 21,

perience, can do so by addressing, in perfect con-

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

ried, both male and female, in everything conoffspring, including all the new discoveries never of two-fifths. given in the English language, by WM. teresting work. It is written in plain language or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.— Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.-No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who acevertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will

be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadel- asked to be discharged from the further

SALE OF STOCK. ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, on Monday the 15th day of Merch next, at the door of the Court House in the city of Wil mington, I will sell at public auction, for cash, the Committee on the Judiciary. the shares of the Capital Stock of said Wilmington Railway Bridge Company standing on the books of said Company, in the name of the Wilmington and Manchester Bailroad Company. S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, '69 From the Raleigh Sentinel. LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Forkner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill auzing the North Carolina Railroad Company to receive subscriptions of land &c, to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Mr. Beali, from a Select Committee. to whom was referred a petition from W. H. Beasley, relating to the manufacture of sugar from Sorghum, made a favorable report, but, owing to the present embarrassment of the State they do not feel

right by the State, but would suggest the organization of Joint Stock Companies in the State, to carry out the aforesaid object. A message was received from the House, transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill relating to the weighing of Rosin at the port of Wilmington. Referred to the Committee on

NOTICE OF BILLS Mr. Scott, of a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and New River Railroad Company and a bill for the relief of B. Wallace, Sheriff of Duplic.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

was taken up and considered by sections. In the 30th section the following provision appears, to wit: In every Township there shall be biennially elected a School Committee, consisting of three Township into a convenient number of Public

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Sweet offered the following substitute for In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof, a School Committee, to consist of three persons, who shall, under the supervision of their County duty
1st. To establish and maintain for at least four months in every year, a sufficient number of separate and distinct schools of different grades for the white and colored races, and at conve-

diate control for the education of all children be- amount of taxable property in the State, tween the ages of six and twenty-one years rebe deemed practicable, a Public School Library to one million two hundred and fifty thoufor the use of the inhabitants generally of the township, and such Library shall be kept together 3d. To determine what amount of money shall the funds in the hands of the Board of

Question recurring on the adoption of the sub-Mr. Love moved to amend after the word until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869.

sustained-the section was stricken out.

school or schools.

On motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill entitled an act to raise revenue was taken up.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved that the House do not adjourn until this bill is disthis House shall not consider any other matters to the people whether they will be taxed until this bill shall be disposed of.

After some further debate J. H. Harris, of The Constitution authorizes the Commis-By consent Mr. Barnett introduced a bill con-

Stokes to Mt. Airy, in Surry county, to be called

The bill was read, and, on motion of Mr. Barnett, referred to the Committee on Internal Im-The Clerk then read the Revenue bill. An amendment was offered to the 27th section levying a tax of two-fifths of one per cent. upon turpentine.
The amendment was supported by Messrs. Durham, Downing and Justice, of Rutherford, who argued that if the distillation of whiskey which

was the chief occupation of the West was taxed, it was equally fair that the East should bear her

Messrs. Seymour, Pou, French and Estes, op-After some debate, the amendment was adop-Mr. Vest moved to amend section 27 taxing manufacturers of tobacco \$15 and two fifths of

On the adoption of the amendment the year

tance by a vote of yeas 69, nays 23.

The question recurred upon the motion of B. W. Morris, col., to strike out section 27, from the Mr. Downing hoped that this motion would not prevail, and he would warn members, that if they kept waisting time over this bill, and persisted in rippling its provisions, that some of them would have to go home and leave their boarding bills unpaid. There was nothing in the Treasury, and there could be no money had until it could be demonstrated that a sufficient bill to raise revenue

The House adjourned to meet at 71 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Moore was allowed to qualify and take his seat. The consideration of the bill entitled an

section 1, class 1, making the ad valorem cerning the physiology and relations of our sex-ual system, and the production and prevention of tax upon property seven-twentieths instead none.

for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, nays none.

several counties of the State. Referred to Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam

provements. By Mr. White: A bill to require the

and Grievances. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Wake changed their votes to the affirmamise of old debts. Ordered to be printed and re-Mr. Moore, of Carteret suggested that

> subject as it deserves, and strike out both the 32d and 33d sections which contain this Mr. Welker said he was satisfied that the

thorized to levy. be submitted to a vote of the people. He

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. RESOLUTIONS.

By J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored : A bill to prevent the abandonment and negingham, Stokes and Surry.

engaged in the rebellion. The idea is ab-The whole matter should be recom-

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. Act to provide for a system of Public In-Section 33. The maximum rate of tax.

A division of the question was called and NAYS .- Mesers. Bowman, Bellamy, Burns,

mittee on Corporations, reported favora- sponded.

Mr. Malone moved to lay the resolution demeanor to refuse to work on the public

tee to consider the erection of a State

ing from Caswell county, under date of the 22d instant, says : "Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, who lives near Blackwell's store in this county, was foully murdered on last Thursday night. She was an old lady-a widow living alone. Some of her neighbors went to her house on Friday morning and found ciety, and that said committees be requested to her still living, but speechless. She died before night, without giving the name of Adopted. her murderer. A little girl, however, testified to seeing a negro man entering the The murder was probably committed for have the power to make a contract with Mesers. the paltry sum of twenty dollars.

A FRESH CARPET-BAGGER .- " Mack" Mr. Graham stated that, as a member of the Committee, he had moved that the chairman report the facts, that Mr. Jones had held office before the war but that there says Forney has gone to North Carolina had held office before the war but that there reconstructed by running as a Senatorial and until the su render of the property for the was no evidence before the committee that he candidate against one of the carpet-bag use of the society.

INVITED TO LECTURE.—Gov. Z. B. Vance R S. Tucker and Richard C. Badger. willing to say that Mr. Jones did or did has been invited to lecture before the On motion, the Secretary was requested On motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, not participate in the war, as I know noth- Library Association of Petersburg, Va., to publish these proceedings in the city

DEATH OF A MINISTER.-Elder R. C.

Va., on Friday morning last. He was, for a time, a resident of Wilson county in this W. S. Duggan, of Edgecombe, shot and

bailed for his appearance to answer the SUICIDE.-We learn that Mr. Johathan day morning by shooting himself. He placed the muzzle of the gun under his with a stick of wood. He was aged 60 years. The Press has not learned the cause

SUPREME COURT .- Opinions delivered as

By Pearson, C. J.: In Stevenson vs. Todd Pugh & Co., from Northampton, "so much of the order as allows defendant to enter appearance and plead without giving bail is affirmed-so much as directs the judgments against the garnishees to be set aside is affirmed-so much as directs the money collected from the garnishees to be paid to the defendants is reversed-and affirmed. In Hardie vs. Leable, from Caswell, referred to Clerk. In Fulton vs. Loftis, from Henderson, bill dismissed without costs to the defendant Loftis. In Banks vs. Johnston, from Yancey, bill dis-

Britton vs. Miller, from Bertie, reference to Clerk if desired—cause stands for further directions. In Allen vs. Plummer, from Halifax, no error. In Sloan vs. Coble. from Guilford, account to be referred and decree according to opinion. In Worthy vs. Barrett, from Moore, petition dismissed. In the matter of W. L. Tate, Esq., Solicitor elect of the 12th Judicial District mandamus refused—petition dismissed with costs. By Dick, J.: In Addington vs. McDaniel. from Macon, bill dismissed. In the Cape

reopened upon the terms of the former decree .-- Raleigh Sentinel 26th.

Hon. S. H. Rogers, on behalf of the com-

to the next meeting of the Society.

were tendered to H. O. Parker, Esq., for the very acceptable manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman at this and previous meetings of the Society. On motion of R. C. Badger,

spirited and lengthy discussion, was reected.

Adopted. Committee consists of W. H. S. Sweet,

fered with duty. As it was, reluctantly de- Club building and enjoyed a most sumptu- French. clining some of the many invitations press- ous breakfast, where every delicacy was ed upon us, we hope the labors of the Con- served in the finest style. It was with vention were such as will redound to the difficulty that we returned in time to meet lasting welfare of the Southern Press. However, on Thursday, the second day the presentation to which we have referred.

of the session, the Board of Trade, in With this the business of the Association whose fine Hall the Association held its closed, and the Convention adjourned subdeliberations by inviting us to a small of Directors. lunch, which they declared could in no wise interfere with our order of business. The recess being granted, we cannot say gone through with for our entertainment. dietetic point of view, we ever saw, greeted friendships there formed. our eye. The supper was magnificent and the entertainment was grand, whether we regard the quality and quantity of the food

On Friday morning, the Convention having adjourned until 5 o'clock, P. M., we went on board the steamer Annie, as the guests of the Board of Trade, for an excursion down the bay. Captain MURPHY, kindly tendered the use of the Annie. Some of Mobile's fairest daughters enlivened the excursion by their presence, and for the first time introduced us into the charms of the social circle, which afterwards we pleasurably learned was the chief attraction of the city. Some thirty miles down the harbor brought us to the shipping. And here we discovered the foundation of the real prosperity of Mobile. Nearly forty ships, of the largest tonnage, rode in perfect security, safe from the sudden storms of those Southern latitudes, and before them was the open Gulf, free to their egress and ingress without the costly aid of steam-tugs. Loading is already cheap, but the construction of a ship-channel to the wharves of the city, which is contemplated and can be accomplished at comparatively small cost, will render the present advantages incomparable among the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. With or without this addition to its harbor, we feel that the future of Mobile is a bright one. Its merchants look beyond the mere present, and with an enlightened liberality and far-sightedness, are laying the sure foundations of a magnificent city, controlling the commerce of vast sections of the country. God speed those noble men in their good work.

Among the most noticeable vessels in the harbor was a new steel ship, the Altcar, from Liverpool. The plates were only with quite four thousand bales of cotton already stowed away, she was as buoyant as a life-boat. The Altear is by far the prettiest piece of naval architecture we

Bidding adieu to the officers of this vessel, our steamer turned homeward. It was now that the spiritual manifestations of the Board of Trade, which had found so many apt mediums upon the downward trip, burst forth in all their solid materialism. Luncheon, for by that name it was called, was spread, and, accompanied by the strains of music from the fine band of the Fire Department, which had accompanied us, and amidst the sparkle of wine and the seraphic brilliancy of beautiful eyes,

us that the business of the Association

such our uncultivated taste decided it to be.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. business of the Convention had been attify our appreciation of the kindness with ries at Fayetteville Road, four miles this and Georgia, and to the stockholders of money could be raised here, our next dewhich we had been treated by leaving a side of Lumberton, on the Wilmington, slight testimonial of the fact, which was Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, were done the following day. An account of the Did not the poverty of our expression fail presentation of a pair of goblets to the to convey the wealth of our gratitude to Board of Trade by the Press Association

Saturday morning by eight o'clock our recent visit to that city, we might re- "boots and spurs" were sounded, and the vive in our columns the reminiscences of members of the Association, accompanied those pleasures, certainly not without long- by delegations from the Board of Trade ing, but without fear of doing partial jus- and Jockey Club, took hacks, and a drive of six miles down the Shell road, along the We said in a letter written the day suc- shores of the magnificent bay, lined with ceeding our arrival, that the murky skies beautiful residences, the yards to which even and raw atmosphere which cast a misty in February were redolent with roses and precincts, which did not vote, the Radical

wharf, was made "glorious Summer" by far-famed Magnolia Race Course. The books in time. the kindness of our reception. Yet at that thoughtful consideration of Captain time we did not know of the elysium of W. H. WILLIAMSON, relieved us of the hospitality and liberality into which we fatigue of our early ride, and prehad entered. Beginning with the atten- pared us to enjoy witnessing the tions of the Editors of the Mobile Press, a horses take their usual morning exercise. few hours after our arrival, through all This race course has become famous among the ramifications of public and private the owners and trainers of our finest racers sociability, by day and by night, we were as the best point to winter their stock in the perpetual recipients of the unceasing this country. The climate is mild, and the hospitalities of the good people of that track one of the best in the United States. city. Hardly had we brushed the dust of Some three or four stables, comprising travel from our garments, before the mem- about forty horses, are now there prebers of the Mobile Press, of the Board of paring for the approaching season. Among Trade, of the Manassas and St. James the most noted are Bayonet, of the Lex-Clubs, extended to us the privileges of their ington and Yorkshire stock, who won the respective associations. Capt. A. M. God | prize at the late State post at the Metarie FREY, of the Battle House, made us at Course, New Orleans, of Captain Moore's home in his magnificent hotel. Telegraph stable; Conolly, of Pennock's stable, victooffices, theatres, livery stables, restaurants, rious at Fordham and elsewhere, and the and everything which could contribute to two famous half-brothers, Privateer and our entertainment or convenience, were Stonewall Jackson. Many new candidates thrown open to us and pressed upon our for fame have been added to these stables acceptance. It is well that in these carlier and accompanied the leaders in their all the temptations which would have inter- the whole party returned to the Jockey

Many of the members of the Association now accepted the invitation of the Proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel to visit that the munificence of our subsequent en- New Orleans, and a few returned home. tertainment surprised us after partaking of Others vet remained, loth to leave such this modest repast. This served to intro- pleasant friends and agreeable associations, duce us to the merchants of Mobile, and accepted the private hospitalities of and after events only made them our citizens, from which public duties and friends. Thursday night, by invitation of public entertainments had heretofore the Manager, the Association attended the almost entirely debarred them. It was heatre, where a special programme was during these closing days of our stay that we were more than ever captivated with After the Theatre we proceeded to the Mobile. Within the charm of the family Manassas Club, whose invitation we had circle; in the companionship of her best previously accepted. Its handsome parlors and most intelligent citizens; under the were filled with the leading citizens of magic influence of domestic refinement and Mobile. Upon opening the doors of the grace, we shall never forget those delightdining hall one of the finest sights, in a ful entertainments of our visit, or the

the Board of Trade at one o'clock to make

We came to Mobile a stranger, with no more sympathy than that which connects us to every other city in the South; we and wines, or the eloquence and wit and left feeling that hereafter its prosperity as a community, and the happiness and wellbeing of so many of its citizens, would be a subject of personal concern. In its manly struggle for commercial success, its liberal and high toned merchants will have the active friendship of the Southern of that beautiful and swift little steamer, Press. With daughters so lovely, so chaste; with sons so enterprising, so intelligent with a hospitality so genial, so kindly, its very virtues will win for the "Gulf City," a progress and a power which will make it rich indeed.

Last Day of the Press Association

The Southern Press Association closed its recent session at Mobile by paying a grateful recognition of the hospitality of the Board of Trade of that city. We quote from the Mobile papers :

SATURDAY, February 20, 1869. The Convention met at one P. M., the mem-

The President of the Convention rose and said Mr. President of the Board of Trade:—The Convention over which I have the honor to preside, desire me to express their sincere thanks to you, and through you to the members of the Board of Trade and to the people of Mobile, for the manifold and munificent kindness, hospitality and courtesy which we have received collectively as well as individually. Nearly all of us came here strangers to you and your people, and we can only say leave here adding another link in ple should realize the extent and power of the the grateful memories of our lives.

We recollect the history of Mobile in time past when she was justly styled the Queen of the Gulf, and no city stood higher for the liberality and hospitality of her people, and the enterprise prosperity and energy of her merchants. collect in those dark and dreary days, where naught save a fishing smack or a government steamer, carrying supplies to the garrison, ap peared in your beautiful bay, save now and the during the darkness of the night, when a s'ealthy clock der would silently pass out carrying a fe ocks of the "hoary King" to foreign parts. In se days we recollect, sir, how the Mobile banded together, and stood firm and

faithful to their brethren of the south. On the excursion yesterday down this same from Liverpool. The plates were only bay, we saw a portion of your merchant navy; three-eights of an inch in thickness, and and even when lighted up by the battle-fires from the fleet of the gallant Buchanan, the bay never shone brighter than on this occasion. lighted up with the bright eyes of Mobile's fair daughters. I am deputed to make you a testimo nial, and if we had presented you one in value proportionate and in keeping with our feelings and the hospitality which we have received, why sir, it would bankrupt the whole southern press Col. Lamar here presented to Col. Woodruff a pair of handsome heavy silver goblets, containing in the centre a Goddess of Liberty in medallion, surrounded by a wreath. They bore the

following inscripti PRESENTED TO THE MOBILE BOARD OF TRADE

By the Southern Press Association. Mobile, Feb. 20. 1869.

Commercial Independence and the Freedom the Press. In these signs we conquer

Col. Woodruff, in receiving the goblets, thanked the President for the complimentary manner in which he had spoken of Mobile and her peowe enjoyed the magnificent dinner, for ple, and the convention for the testimonials which will be retained by the Board of Trade as The pressure of other invitations warned that the hyperbeast of the Association and the members of the Board of Trade and other must not be neglected, and from the steamer we adjourned to the place of meet-

burned on Saturday night last.

Sixteenth Senatorial District,

From passengers by the steamer Gov. Worth, from Fayetteville last night, we obtain the following returns of the election for Senator in this District on the 25th

In Cumberland the majority for Lee (Radical) is said to be between 300 and 350. Harnett gave Dr. Murphy, the Democratic candidate, a majority of about 40. This does not include two Democratic gloom upon the city as we approached the brilliant with japonicas, brought us to the officials having failed to send registration

In Sampson it is said that the officially declared majority for Murphy is 509. Dr. Murphy is probably elected by about 200 majority.

Immigrants.

The Goldsboro' Messenger publishes an Goldsboro' about the last of this month.

sessions, insinuated their attentions into our ject to the call of the President and Board size of the Magazine increased one-third. but it will be nourished by the very kind-While the price will be \$4 per annum, yet liness and sympathy of our efforts. the unexpired term of subscribers will be filled out.

The new Magazine will retain the military feature which has made the LAND WE Love so attractive. General HILL will be one of the Editors of, and a partner in, the street, Baltimore, Maryland.

enterprise. Charleston and the North Carolina Rail.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com and we have before us a copy of the proceedings The road seems to have done well the past year, although suffering from the decrease in passenger transportation—common, we believe, to all the Southern roads during the past year. The uperintendent speaks in sanguine terms of the rospects this year, in freights, more particular, y farm products, the trade in which is largely on the increase. We find, however, the following omplaint, which, we must confess, surprises us "But for the want of harmonious co-operation on the part of the management of the South Carlina Bailroad Company, and consequent imper ta. Ga., by which we could reach those cities and places beyond as far west as the Alabama River our receipts this year would have been very con

siderably larger than they are now." Is it possible that the management of this road can expect the South Carolina Railroad Company to open its tracks to Augusta in order to build up Vilmington and Portsmouth? Could any propo sition be more ridiculous, coming as it does from provides that the gauge of the tracks sh ll be four inches narrower than the sailroad tracks in South Carolina, with a view to hindering South Carolina roads from drawing produce from North Carolina? Suppose the New York steamship line to its stockholders that but tor the want of harmonious co-operation on the part of the New York and Savannah steamers, their receipts this year would have been considerably larger than they are," &c., what would be the reply of the Savannah Steamship Com-

The fact is that the people of this State have allowed a condition of things to exist for three years past, which has wrought untold injury to the business of our city and State. So supine have we been that our North Carolina neighbors have been directly encouraged in their policy of commercial aggression. By means of the Charlotte Road, they have cut off 20.000 bales of our cotton re cipts; by the Wilmington and Manchester Road 10,000 or 15,000 more; and now the Weldon Road is wroth because our main line of road does not help them to still further cripple the business interests of South Carolina by giving them the free use of 137 miles of railroad

across the State to Augusta. We are satisfied that the South Carolina Road s too deeply interested in sustaining its home business to listen with favor to schemes which have for their sole object the aggrandizement of cities and railroads in another State, to the date combinations against their city, and prepare in sarnest to thwart them.—Charleston News.

So far as the South Carolina Railroad can be operated with advantage to its share-owners and the people along its line, and for the interest of Charleston also, we fully agree with our friends of the News. We have too much regard for the intelligent management of that great Railway to doubt for one moment that anything will be done to the detriment of Charleston and for the advantage of other cities and railroads, as a matter of choice. But the time for building "Chinese walls" around

States and cities has passed, and freight must be carried through South Carolina without passing through Charleston. And if the South Carolina Railroad refuses to building, which will do so.

There is nothing that is crippling Southopinion of the enterprise of the citizens of past. If now converted into money, we Charleston to believe that they have believe it will be uselessly, if not dishonany fear from a generous rivalry with their estly, wasted and squandered. neighboring cities, North or South. No

ing. It is a matter of credit to the discretion and endurance of the Association to record that important matters were gravely discussed, and, we believe and hope, thoughtfully decided, during this session.

If the Superintendent of the varieties and their merchants the highest regards and compliments of the Mobile Board of Trade; and in conclusion which date of a want of co-operation on the part of the road, and as a citizen of this section of the South Carolina Rail-road happy return home.

Both Cols. Lamar and Woodruff were heartily thoughtfully decided, during this session.

The convention then adjourned, having complements of the South Carolina Rail-road merely to benefit Wilmington and be owned by our own people rather than seven thousand dollars.

If the Superintendent of the varieties and policies.

The state of the late Sol. Smith, actor debt of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due soldiers of the United States, except the pensions and bounty due sol

DISTILLERIES BURNED.—We learn from ed. But he regarded the illiberality as persons living beyond the limits of the tended to, and nothing was left but to tes- Capt. Wooten that two turpentine distille; injurious to the planters of South Carolina State. But as we have no hopes that the the road, as his report most plainly shows. sire would be that it should be purchased any kind.

During the past few years a great change personal and political ends. has taken place in regard to the transpor- It will be impossible to bring renewed tation of freight. It has been found very desirable and profitable to carry certain and section deriving some benefit, always kinds of produce and merchandize by rail- believing that it will be operated as it is roads which formerly were transported by now, not for or against local interests, but sea almost exclusively, and our railroad for the welfare of the road itself. If, thereofficials must realize this change or they fore, as we believe it will, this stock shall will certainly fall behind their rivals in the

son, the agent of the Eastern North Caro- the interest of Charleston, but for its own the road will be materially benefited. If lina Immigration Society, under date of welfare. As it is, on account of the want we cannot have these matters just as we ceeding very well in filling his mission. from Norfolk, by way of Lynchburg mercial enemies do not control our desti- supposed to be about \$100. Quite a number of families have been en- cheaper than it is done by the way of Wil nies. Let capital be brought to our railgaged. The first lot was to have started mington. When we consider that the roads-much of it will find investment from Zurich on the 28th ult., and Havre latter route is some fifty miles shorter, with here, and all will go to improve our condion the 4th of March. This lot will con- great advantages in grades, being more tion. Nothing strikes the stranger more from the midst of an unbroken family cirsist of over one hundred persons, men, level and straighter, we can see at once favorably, in passing through a country, women and children, and should reach how the Stockholders of the South Caro than the good condition of its railroads. lina Railroad are injured and Charleston It truly indicates prosperity in other Mount and followed by a large and mournnot benefited. Since freight will find its enterprises. The March number of the "Land We way north and south of Charleston without Love" is at hand with its usual attractive passing through that city, we submit that days of our stay the members of the "breezing," and from the symmetry of table of contents. The address of Gever- it would be better for the roads in the Press Association devoted themselves to their movements, the beautify of their nor Vance, "All About It," is published Carolinas and Eastern Georgia to receive the business which called them together, forms, and their ambition, will yet win in full. It is one of the best efforts of some benefit from their transportation for afterwards it would have required more names of which their owners will be re- this distinguished gentleman. Among its rather than lose it almost altogether by atthan Spartan fortitude to have withstood muneratively proud. After the breezing poetical contributors are those favorites, tempting to force it to suit local interests. Mrs. FANNY DOWNING and L. VIRGINIA Let us do away, then, with injurious local jealousies. Let trade follow its legitimate General Hill announces that from the channels. Let our roads be operated to difficulties in printing and the transmis. bring to their terminal cities all the trade have taken this oath without mental reservation sion of money, he has deemed it advisa- which belongs legitimately thereto. Let ble to remove to Baltimore. The Land us honestly unite to develop all our inter-We Love will be consolidated with THE ests, aiding rather than hindering one NEW ECLECTIC, under the name of the LAND another, and not only will commercial WE LOVE and THE NEW ECLECTIC, and the prosperity bless our section and people,

Wilmington and Welden Railroad,

We have heretofore said nothing specially in regard to the sale of the State's interest in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. The Journal was one of favor them. I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as new Magazine. All subscriptions and all the first papers of the State to expose the orders must be directed to 54 Lexington purposes of "The Ring" about Raleigh, just emerged from a great rebellion, many in forcing the State into such a position as questions will come before it f r settlement in the next four years, which preceding administra-Our gallant friend has the best wishes of to compel her to sacrifice her property in tions have never had to deal with he people of North Carolina in his new her works of internal improvements, and proached calmly, without prejudice, hate or see asked that some steps should be taken by tional pride remembering that the greatest good the people to prevent the scheme. The tained. Legislature, from this or some other cause, hesitated, and finally refused to approve gard to local prejudice. All laws to secure these the recommendation of the Public ends will receive my best efforts for their enforce-Treasurer to hypothecate the State's prop-

erty in the North Carolina Railroad in order to borrow money to meet the January interest in the public debt. We believed then, as we are fully convinced now. that the money for that object was not obof certain manipulators to get possession will of the State's stock in that road.

They were temporarily thwarted, for we believe that they will eventually succeed, unless that stock is finally disposed of at public sale as has been ordered in regard to the stock of the two roads running diture in every department of the government. North and South from this city. Nothing following objectionable and dangerous proof an Act chartering the Eastern and roads chartered by the present Legislature, and to which Senator Sweet called the attention of the Senate on Saturday last, which reads as follows:

" Said Eastern and Western Railroad may, at any time before maturity, purchase the stock of the State of said Company, by returning to the State a like amount in coupon bonds of the State, or any other indebtedness of the State, or in national currency, and any Company in which the State is a stockholder may, at any time within the said time, avail themselves of the same privilege months after the ratification of this act, notify

This section, thus stealthily passed, authorizes the sale of every dollar of Railroad stock owned by North Carolina. "In this private bill," says Senator Sweet, 'nestling like a kernel of wheat in a bushel "of chaff, is this objectionable provision. This provision invites capitalists to 'impair our credit until they can go into the market and purchase for the mere 'nominal consideration and by exchange of them under this provision, wipe out, 'under the form of law, some twenty 'millions of Railroad stock owned by 'North Carolina." If these men are thwarted in this attempt by the timely warning of this Senator, in some other form and at some other time will the effort be renewed, when the vigilance of more honest men is relaxed.

So far as the sale of the interest of the Literary Fund in the stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is concerned our opinion is divided. If the money thus take it, other roads will be built, and are obtained would be honestly, intelligently which tends to their civilization, christianity and and economically used for the purposes of education, so great are the necessities to agitate the public so long as a portion of the ern industry, or retarding the growth and pressing upon us to do something for the development of Southern commerce more education of our youth, we might be than local jealousies and interests engen- reconciled to the sale. But we fear it will may be by the ratification of the fifteenth artidered by an illiberal spirit on the part be killing the hen which laid the golden of lines of transportation. We believe egg. When prosperity returns to this sec- wards another throughout the land, and a deterthere is business enough for all our roads and cities, without forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published, without forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published, without forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published for this score in the part of every citizen to do his and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published for this score in the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published for the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published forcing trade from its better the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from its be the source of great revenue to our published forcing trade from its better the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from its better the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from its better the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of every citizen to do his about forcing trade from the part of natural channels. We have too high an lic school fund, as it has been in times

So far as the prosperity of the Wilming-

Not even our cotemporary can defend the by persons interested in making the stock principle of closing up our great lines of valuable and aiding the people in improvcommunication against any business that ing the country to which this road must may offer, nor will it assert that the busi- look for support. In other words, we would ness importance of its city depends upon have purchasers who invest as a business, prohibitory tariffs" on its lines of rail- and not as a political transaction. And if roads The demands of business are too the parties now negotiating for the purpressing, routes of transportation too nu- chase shall succeed, we will have cause to merous and the enterprise of our people congratulate ourselves that we will not fall too great, long to tolerate monopolies of in the hands of those men who would use our railroads as great machines to further

prosperity to this road without our city We wish it to be understood that we do management of the road for its prosperity,

Grant's Inaugural.

JOURNAL OFFICE, WILMINGTON, March 4, 1869.

General Grant said :

Citizens of the United States: Your suffrage having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in con of life we are in death.' formity with the constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. and with the determina ion to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The re sponsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress and arge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. The laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to as well as those who their stringent execution. The country baving these it is desirable that they should be apto the greatest number is the object to be at. force this article by appropriate legislation.' This requires security of personal property and for religious and political opinion in very part of our common country, without re-A great debt has been contracted in securing

as and our posterity the Union. The payment

of this, principal and interest, as well as the re-

accomplished, without material detriment to the

turn to a specie basis as soon as it can can be

debtor class, or to the country at large must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stiputained on account of the express purpose lated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit ought to be the best in the world, and will untimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expen-When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from is more evident of this purpose than the the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calenvision contained in the Fourteenth Section late what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we pay for Western Railroad, one of the numerous useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals locked up in the sterile mounains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be neces sary for the factories to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Gov. ernment should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligato pay secures precisely the same of dollar to use now, and not of dollar to use now, and not Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers, twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All dihe common sentiment.

visions, geographical, political and religious, can How the public debt is to be paid or specie pay ments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in a united determination to do, is worth more than the divided councils upon the method of doing Legistion upon this su ject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil aw is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wouted channels It be my endeavor to e ecute all laws in good faith, to collect revenue assessed, and to have hem properly accounted for and economically ing reconstruction. disbursed I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to pany before the Supreme Court of Misdeal with each other, and I would protect the law souri led to a decision of wide interest. biding citizens, whether of na ive or of foreign rights of all nations demanding equal respect for our own—if others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow The proper treatment of the original occupants

ful study. I will favor any course towards ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely

leges in any State. It seems to me very destrable that this question should be settled now, and I enole of the amendment to the constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one to-

Henry Clay Dean, in a letter to Stilson Hutchins, says: "Democratic societies are organized in several of the Eastern States, and also in the Middle and Westcity in the Union proclaimed the principle ton and Weldon Railroad Company and ern States. I understand that the memof free trade more strenuously in times past the country through which it passes are bers of these societies pledge themselves than the metropolis of our sister State.

If the Superintendent of the Wilming
stock passing into private hands will be stock passing the private hands will be stock passing the private hands will be

behalf of this consummation.

STATE NEWS.

GONE INTO BANKRUPTCY. - By reference to another column it will be seen that the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, so favorably known in this State previous to the war, has gone into bankruptcy. A meeting of the creditors is advertised to take place on the 27th inst.—Ral. Standard.

Saturday morning in front of Grangers' on the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hotel, between two parties said to be from Raleigh, named Maj. McClaire and H. H Walton, which ended in McClaire shooting at Walton, the ball missing its intended victim, struck one of the posts of the hotel porch. There seems to be a family mystery at the bottom of the difficulty, which for the present we withhold from print. Goldsboro Messenger.

Fire.-On Saturday morning about o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, occasioned by the partial burning of the be purchased by purely business men, and African Methodist Church, located in the their influence shall only be felt in the north-western portion of the city. The church met for worship on the evening previous, and after the congregation left The Goldsboro' Messenger publishes an not expect or desire that the South Caro- we cannot see how this community will be interesting letter from Mr. Wm. F. Atkin- lina Railroad should be operated against injured, and feel confident the section along feet from the stove, took fire, burning Committee on the Judiciary. through the same, and communicating to the ceiling, thence up to the roof for the Horgen, Switzerland, February 4th, of co-operation complained of, General might desire them, we should at least con- when the flames were discovered and 1869," in which he states that he is suc- Mahone is delivering goods in Atlanta gratulate ourselves if our political and com- promptly suppressed by the citizens. Loss

Ral. Standard. ANOTHER SAD VISITATION.—William S. Battle, Jr., is no more. On Sunday last cle his noble spirit took its flight to that libraries all books, tracts, papers or cateunknown land beyond the stream of life, and on Tuesday arriving from Rocky

tery to their mother earth. exemplary young man, North Carolina has lost a true citizen and promising son, while society will search in vain for another jewel of like worth. Many, many will weep tears of bitterness o'er this youthful and known song, "John Brown's soul is march. suddenly made grave, above which, in ing along. heavenly letters is written, "In the midst

remains were consigned to Calvary Ceme

Tarboro Southerner.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which has been for some time under consideration by Congress, was finally passed by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 39 yeas to 13 navs. Mr. Garrett Davis made the point of order that it required to carry the amendment a vote of two-thirds of the whole Senate, but it was not allowed. As both Houses have now passed the amendment by what is alleged to be the requisite vote, it now goes to the State Legislatures for ratification or rejection. The proposed amendment as adopted is as follows:

" Be it resolved. &c., (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof it shall be ers to serve in any school wherein colored a part of said Constitution. "ARTICLE XV.

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, ion of servitude. Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to en- of order.

A murder was committed about five months back at La Rochenard, France, by a man named Giraudeau, on his sister and her husband. Since that time the police had lost all traces of the criminal, who was supposed to have escaped abroad. He appears, however, to have been wandering about from village to village, and a few nights back went to demand hospitality from a miller named Manpetit, residing at Mauze, and who had married his goddaughter. The man was, however, terrified at receiving such a guest, and gave notice to the authorities. The fugitive went to sleep in a barn, and at about 5 in the morning the gendarmes arrived, and after surrounding the building ordered Giraudeau to surrender. The other replied by firing two pistol shots, which wounded two men-one mortally. The officers then attempted to enter by the roof, but were repulsed, another being shot dangerously. They then set fire to the barn, and the murderer, finding that he had no hope of escape, blew out his brains. Of the three gendarmes wounded, one has died, and the others are not yet out of

From the New York Herald. Toxas,... The Folly and Villainy of Diviston.

The closing scenes of the Texas convention were a fitting climax to the proceedings of that scandalous body. After a session of eight months, during which all kinds of jobs have been openly fostered in the shape of illegal legislation, land grants to railway schemers, grants of State bonds as bonuses to steamship speculators and innumerable schemes for the benefit of the individual members of the convention, it finally broke up in a row, and Gen. Canby was forced to take possession of the records and papers to stop the scandal. -Among the schemes for the making of individual fortunes and honors is the plan to divide the State into several "of more convenient size." This is simply a scheme to increase the number of officers and carpet bag Senators and Representatives .--Fortunately Congress is too near the end of the session to give heed to these petitions, and the resolutions passed by the convention will go into the waste basket of Congressional jobs. So let it be. General Grant will take care of the needful remain-

Important Decision in Insurance.

A recent suit against an insurance comsouri led to a decision of wide interest.birth, where ever his rights are jeopardized or the The company resisted payment of a loss flag of our country floats. I would respect the on the ground that the application for the policy did not give accurate answers to leave. Lies over. questions concerning the character of the title to the property. The holder of the policy responded with proof that he had of this land, the Indian, is one deserving of care- made a frank and full statement of the facts to the company's agent when he was soliciting the insurance, and that after this statement the agent, saying it made no difference, filled in the inaccurate answers in the application. The court held the company responsible for this action of its agent, and required the payment of be by the ratification of the fifteenth arti- the loss. The principle thus established wide application, of especially in life insurances companies, whose order to secure the issue of the policies. N. Y. Tribune.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday Mr. Upson defined the meaning of a prima facie case, in the language of a Vermont judge, as being a case that was good on its face and bad in its rear. [Laughter.]

From the Baleigh Sentine LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1869

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Welker, from the Committee on ertain stock.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, from the Com-Shooting.—A difficulty occurred on last mittee on Corporations, reported favorably Steam Fire Engine Company, and on bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton. A message was received from the House

transmitting the following bills, viz: Bill to incorporate the Sparkling Catawba Springs. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bill to raise revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance, and, together with such amendments as the Committee may suggest, was ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. By Mr. Shoffner: A bill to alter the rules of procedure in the Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. By the same : A bill requiring suits on official bonds to be brought in the counties

By the same : A bill to protect Constables serving under the Provisional Government of the State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to provide a system of Public Intruction Mr. Robbins moved to amend the 42d ection, 53d, and 54th lines read as follows: 'To exclude from school and from school

chisms of a sectarian character. Mr. R's amendment comes in after the word sectarian in religion or partizan, in ing concourse of friends and admirers, his politics.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved an amendment to the amendment-nor the doctrine In the death of this most excellent and of Secession or of the lost cause. Lost, Ayes.-Messrs. Blythe, Davis, Jones, of Wake, Moore, of Carteret and Stephens, 5, Mr. Love moved to amend, nor teach the sentiments embodied in that well

> The Chair ruled it out of order, as he. ng irrelevant to the question.

Mr. Love appealed from the decision of he Chair, and stated that he did so because he had recognized an amendment offered by Mr. Jones, Senator from Wake, of a similar character. The President stated that he did not so

construe it. The question was put to the Senate and the Chair was sustained. Mr. Robbins' amendment was rejected Mr. Osborn moved to insert after the word sectarian, or infidel. Adopted.

Mr. Love moved to amend line 13 as follows: Provided said Committee shall never employ any colored teacher, male or female, to serve as such in any school, wherein white children are to be instruct. Mr. Hayes moved to amend the amendment as follows : Nor employ white teach-

children are to be instructed. Mr. Hayes' amendment was adopted. A. H. Galloway, colored, moved to amend, nor employ any white Democrat to teach

colored girls. The President ruled it Mr. Love's amendment was rejected.

Aves .- Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Brogden, Eaves, Graham, Harrington, Lindsay, Love, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, McLaughlin, Osborne, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Winstead and Wilson—19. Navs.-Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Burns, Co!grove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, colored, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Hyman, colored, Jones

of Wake, Legg, Long, Moore of Carteret, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker, White and Wynne—21. The 51st section provides that the Committee of any Township shall when they deem it advisable, call a meeting of the voters who either reside or pay taxes in

the Township and submit to them the proposition for a continuance of the school's eyond the four months required by law. Mr. Osborne said it was evident to every one what effect this proviso would have; there are Townships in the State where the non-taxpayers largely predominate, and they will have authority to vote a tax on the property holders to extend their

think it right or just, and moved to strike out the section. Mr. Lindsay concurred in the views presented by Mr. Osborne, he was in favor of striking out the whole section, or of amending it by striking out the words in the 3d ine "either reside or."

schools for an indefinite term, he did not

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until to-night at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1869. On motion of Mr. Pearson, the rules were suspended and the bill to extend the cor-

porate limits of the town of Goldsboro' was taken up. Mr. Smith of Watauga, said as he had some amendments to offer, he would move to postpone, and make special order for

to-day week. After some debate the motion to postone was put to a vote and lost. On motion of Mr. Stilley, the amendments reported by the committee to whom

the bill was referred, were concurred in. Mr. Smith, of Wayne, moved to amend the bill so as to include the town of Mellville on the east side of Goldsboro'. Lost. Mr. Smith moved to amend again by saying that the citizens of Little Washing

ton shall pay the expenses of opening new treets, draining, &c. Mr. Pearson opposed the amendment and called the previous question.

The call was sustained and the amendment was put to a vote and lost. The bill then passed its several readings. By consent J. S. Leary, colored, intro-

duced a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville. The bill was appropriately referred. By Mr. Gunter : A resolution regulating the per diem of members absent without

SPECIAL ORDER. Mr. French's resolution authorizing the Governor to negotiate for certain counties of the State of Virginia to be annexed to

this State. Mr. French offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The city of Norfolk, from its geo-graphical position and the channel of trade centering there, properly belongs to the State of North Carolina; therefore

Be it resolved (Senate concurring), That the Governor be requested and empowered to correspond with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the authorities now governing the State of Virginia, and the municipal authorities. of Norfolk, with a view to securing the annexa Norfolk and Princess Ann, of Virginia, and to report to this Legislature the proper method to pursue, to submit the question to the people of said counties, and to the people of this State, as may be required by section 34 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution.

The resolution was then put to a vote and adopted and ordered to be transmitted

as being correctly enrolled, to wit: Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Life

Insurance Company. Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency. of the result in the late Congressional elections in the State. On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules

were suspended, and the bill laying the homestead and personal property exemption was taken up. The question recurred upon Mr. Moore' substitute for section 7 of the bill. After a long discussion the previous

nuestion was called and the substitute was lings. adopted by a vote of yeas 51, nays 34. On motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

> SENATE. SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1869. PETITIONS.

Mr. Cook presented a petition from the merchants of Wilmington, protesting against the passage of the bill relating to the weighing of rosin at the Port of Wilmington. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Mining.

Mr. Robbins presented a petition from E. F. Miller, of Salisbury, he having paid the resolution. the tax of \$50 to retail spirituous liquors. and having been deprived of that right by an order of Gen. Sickles, asks the General Assembly to authorize the Treasurer to refund the tax.

A me-sage was received from the House transmitting the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz : Bill to incorporate Middle Falls Manufacturing Company in the county of Rich

Bill to establish the Wilmington Water Works Company.

Mr. Sweet moved that the rules be sus Charter of the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

He said he desired to state briefly the Railroad stock owned by North Carolina. In this private bill nestling like a kernal of wheat in a bushel of chaff, is this objectionable provision. This provision nvites capitalists to impair our credit un-

til they can go into the market and purhase, for a mere nominal consideration and by an exchange of them under this provision, wipe out, under the form of law, some twenty millions of Railroad stock owned by North Carolina. As to the import- bill. ance of immediate action the section aluded to reads as follows :

Sec. 14. Said Eastern and Western Raiload may, at any time before maturity. sichase the stock of the State of said the adoption of the motion by a vote of ompany, by returning to the State a like yeas 55, navs 8. mount in coupon bonds of the State, or Governor of the State of its adoption.

charters, and when this is done, the question of vested rights will be interposed to defeat any attempt at repeal. Messrs. Graham and Welker followed in

Messrs. Winstead and Lassiter opposed it. until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The motion was lost: NAYS-Messrs. Colgrove, Forkner, Hayes, Jones

of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Smith, Stephens, Winstead and Wilson-10. AYES-24. Required twenty-six to suspend the

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills passed their several readings, viz : Bill to authorize the Commissioners of

the county of Anson to levy a special Bill to transfer a portion of the Fayette ville and Albemarle Plank Road to the county of Montgomery. Bill to amend an act to incorporate the

Carrolton Copper Mining Co. of Balti-Bill to protect the State against the

fraudulent sale of property, for the use of the penitentiary. Mr. Robbins moved to insert an addi tional section, to wit:

That the State makes no claim to the return said bonds to the Treasurer of the

Which was adopted and the bill passed NAYS-Messrs. Cook, Davis, Galloway, olored, and Stephens-4.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company. On motion the Senate adjourned unti Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1869. RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By Mr. French: A resolution (Senate concurring) that the House take a recess from Monday, March 1st, to Monday, March 8th.

Mr. Ingram offered the following sub stitute: Resolved, (Senate concurring) that the Gen al Assembly adjourn to Monday, the 15th of

Mr. Gunter moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The yeas and nays being called, resulted

yeas 73, nays 4. M. T. Hayes, colored, moved to recon sider the vote just taken. Mr. Painter moved to lay that motion

on the table. Carried. J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, from the bensions they entertained relative to the Committee on Propositions and Grievan- power granted in this bill. He considered ces, reported favorably upon the bill to it would be a good trade to exchange the amend section 4 of the bill to incorporate State's interest in her works of internal im the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Com pany. The bill was placed upon the cal-

By J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored : A until Monday next. Lost.

bill to regulate the drawing of jurors. Referred. By Mr. Pou: A bill to change the name posed to be amended. He, like the Sena of the town of Nahunta, in Wayne county. | tor from Mecklenburg, would be willing to The bill passed its several readings under sell, to-day, the State's interest in these a suspension of the rules.

endar.

tition from R. R. Heaton. Referred. suspended and the bill authorizing the up in this way; and it was certain that, as ing to make this a party question, &c. He was taken up and passed its several read- higher than the stocks, we could not make the merits of the bill, but thought it a safe ings by a vote of yeas 72, nays none.

the rules were suspended and the bill to the ruling price for bonds, then, by this upon the Legislature to exercise a vigilant erty exemption was taken up Mr. Moore, of Chowan, offered various arrangement.

amendments, which were adopted. The bill, as amended, then passed its the exchange of bonds for stock at pai that the Constitution required them to exprinted.

On motion of Mr. Malone the rules were Suspended and the bill to authorize the several counties of the State to subscribe so much to make money by the operation stock in Railroads was taken up and passed as to aid in establishing them. After they

Mr. Welker understood that the State's looking towards a sale of any of the properties of the consideration of the Legislature.

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navs 3.

On motion of G. W. Price, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend section 4 of the bill to incorporate the by Mr. Osborne. Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company Bill providing for an official declaration was taken up and passed its several read- Welker, Sweet and others participating.

On motion of Mr. Vest the rules were suspended and the bill to punish persons nays 20. for violating town ordinances was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Kinney the rules stocks heretofore pas-ed. were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the Silver Mining Company prevailed-on the second reading. was taken up and passed its several read-

suspended and the bill to incorporate the town of Mt. Airy, Surry county, was taken up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Dixon the rules were

suspended and the resolution in favor of W. M. Thompson, W. D. Jones, W. M. Grimes and R. K. Ferrel was taken up. The yeas and navs were called upon the

resolution on its second reading and resulted in a vote of yeas 46, nays 11. No quorum.

On motion a call of the House was had. and 78 members were ascertained to be present. Mr. Dixon renewed his motion to adopt

The resolution then passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 54, nays 21.

SPECIAL ORDER. The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Alamance county to issue license to sell ig or at the Company Shops.

Mr. Moore, of Alamance, said that, as a citizen of that section individually, he had no feeling upon the subject one way or the other. He held in his hand a petition, signed by all the prominent citizens of the Company Shops, and by sixty ladies, praying that the law probibiting the sale of pended in order to consider "A bill to liquor might not be repealed, &c. The amend an act entitled an act to amend the Company had refused time and again a thousand dollar additional rent a year for the Hotel, with the privilege of bar. The object of the Company in objecting to the purpose of his bill and the importance of sale of liquor at the Shops was to endeavor immediate action. It will be remembered to enforce a right system of temperance that at the commencement of this session a amongst the employes of the road, who bill elaborately prepared, was introduced were daily and hourly called to take charge to authorize a sale of the stock of the State of trains freighted with human lives and in her Railroads. This proposition aroused human interests. He, individually, felt such a storm of indignation that its friends | no interest in the measure, but as a matter allowed it to sleep the sleep that knows no of public policy every member on this waking. Senators will be astonished to floor was as much interested in it as he. learn that a private law ratified on the 3. and he would leave it to the calm judginst, authorizing the sale of every dollar of ment of 'the House whether or not they

hould repeal the law, &c. Mr. Allison said he understood that bill and been indefinitely postponed in the Senate, and did not see how a dead bill ould come over to this House.

'The Clerk read the petition offered by Mr. Moore in regard to this matter. Mr. Ellington said he supposed the bill got over here by the spirits in it. Mr. E. then proceeded to argue in favor of the

After considerable debate Mr. Allison moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and resulted in

On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were any other indebtedness of the State, or in suspended and the bill to amend the charnational currency, and any Company in ter of the town of Washington, N. C., was which the State is a stockholder may, at taken up and passed its several readings.

selves of the same privilege, provided such | lege. He saw in the Sentinel of day before corporation shall, within twelve months yesterday in the report given by some one after the ratification of this act, notify the of the remarks of the member from Gran | the part of the House and one on the part ville, (Mayo), a clause doing to him (El-You will observe, Mr. President, that lington) great injustice, as one reading the necessary to be acted upon, and to report railroad companies are invited to accept aforesaid report would infer that he did this section as a part of their respective not favor the tax on wine, whereas he had introduced an amendment taxing it, and potatoes when they were used in the distillation of mean species of whiskey, &c.

After a confused debate upon innumera advocacy of a suspension of the rules, and ble points of order the House adjourned

SENATE.

Monday, March 1, 1869.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to examine the Calendar and report bills of an imperative nature, as were required to be acted on before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Columbus, the resolution was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Forkner moved a reconsideration of the vote of Saturday last, by which the motion of Mr. Sweet, relative to the amendment to the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Charter, was

Mr. Sweet gave the reasons that actua ted him in making the motion on Satur day. He thought the matter too indefinite and premature, and tied the hands of the State. He would not, at a proper time and with a proper understanding of what we lands for which said bonds were issued in payment, and the parties to whom the stocks at a fair rate. He was opposed, how same were issued are hereby required to ever, to placing her interest in the power

of speculators to depreciate the bonds of he State. Mr. Davis opposed the proposition. He thought the gentleman from Craven Mr. Sweet) had taken a wrong view of the subject, and argued to sustain his posi-

Mr. Robbins thought that there was ambiquity in the phraseology of the 14th sec ion of the Charter, under consideration, and favored the reconsideration in view of offering an amendment.

Mr. Lindsay favored a reconsideration, and gave his reasons for it. Mr. Moore moved the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the Senate oted to reconsider. The question was then stated to be upon the bill to amend the act chartering the

Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Mr. Winstead raised a point of order that was overruled by the President.

Mr. Osborne offered an amendment the effect of which was to strike out so in the adoption of the motion by a vote of much of the 14th section of the act as allowed the exchange of stock in other com-

> Mr. Osborne stated, at some length, his view of the whole subject. He thought that gentlemen were wrong in the appreprovement for her bonds at par.

> Galloway, colored, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject

Mr. Robbins then argued to show the bjectionable clauses in the bill now pro-Railroads for her bonds at par; but this Mr. Moore, of Chowan, presented a pe- bill did not conclude the transaction now, but left it open, and the time might arrive On motion of Mr. Shaver, the rules were when it would not be good policy to be tied ing before him, that they were endeavormmissioners of Salisbury to issue bonds long as the ponds of the State were held had just come in and knew nothing about the trade. But if time and changed cir principle to conform to the idea expressed On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, cumstance should advance the stock above in it. He thought it, in fact, obligatory

Mr. Osborne replied, maintaining that safe principle to act upon, but he thought

pected.

Enrolment, reported the following bills its several readings by a vote of yeas 62, are completed, he thought it wise policy mittee on Education, print and make spe to sell for par and aid other works. Mr. Robbins again addressed the Senate

> The discussion was continued, Messrs. The previous question was called and carried—the amendment lost by yeas 19,

Mr. Sweet offered an amendment repealing all acts authorizing the sale of State

The vote being taken the amendment Messrs. Lassiter, Moore, Osborne, Robbins, Scott, Welker and Blythe-each gave On motion of Mr. Vest the rules were reasons, explaining their votes upon the above proposition.

The bill was then read the third time. Mr. Sweet offered an amendment exempting from the operations of the bill such acts as authorize the sale of State interest in Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads. Car-

Mr. Robbins explained that he had voted against the sale of the stocks before, and only voted now to disentaugle the present and efforts at adjournment the bill passed

Mr. Forkner moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow. Messrs. Lassiter and Jones, of Colum-

us, favored the motion. Mr. Sweet opposed postponement. Mr. Graham called the previous question upon the main question, that of the in a vote of year 51, nays 26. passage of the bill as amended, which was

sustained.

After an ineffectual effort to adjourn, third reading as amended. Mr. Barrow, by leave, introduced a reso-

fter some discussion was lost. Mr. Osborne, by leave, introduced a concurrent resolution, appointing a committee of three on the part of each House, to take into consideration and recommend some action for the relief of the people: After which the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 1, 1869. A message was received from the Goveror, transmitting the report of M. Taylor and K. R. Cobb, Directors on the part of the State in the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. He recommends that a commission be rais d by the General Assembly to investigate the affairs of said Com-

Mr. Gatling said he was glad that his the Senate and failed by a vote of 22 to 26. Excellency had made such recommendasun why this Company should not pay the roy, of New York, was elected Speaker for the On attempting to enter the house State a dividend. Mr. G. then proceeded balance of the session. to give a short account of the mismanagement of the affairs of that corporation. and concluded by saying that he would shortly introduce a resolution looking to vards the raising of such a commission as recommended by the Governor, to exam-

ne the affairs of the said company. The communication with the accompanyng report was ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules ere suspended, and the resolution ad-

ourning sine die on the 22d instant, was Mr. Downing moved to amend by saying

ne 29th instant. G. W. Price, colored, offered a substiof the Senate to ascertain the business when, in their judgment, the General Assembly should adjourn.

The question recurring upon Mr. Downng's amendment, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in a vote of yeas 15, ays 58. The substitute was then put to a vote

and adopted. Mr. Bowman moved to amend the resolution by saying "that the committee report at a early a day as possible." Carried

The resolution as amended was adopted On motion of Mr. Gunter, the rules were suspended, and the resolution regulating the per diem of members absent without leave was taken up. [This resolution provides that any member absenting himelf without leave or overstaying his time, shall forfeit his per diem every day of such absence.]

Mr. Farrow moved to lay the resolution pon the table. Upon that motion, the year and nays being called resulted in its rejection, by a

vote of yeas 19, nays 51. Mr. Proctor moved to indefinitely post pone the whole matter. Carried. On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the rules were suspended, and the bill in relation to the

sale of swamp lands belonging to the Board of Education was taken up. Mr. Jarvis said the State owned about 90,000 acres in Hyde and the adjoining counties. The lands were now compara tively worthless, yet they were susceptible of great improvement, and if properly managed would, in time to come, bear the greater part of the burden of the expense necessary to support a liberal system of education, &c. This bill simply said no sale of these lands should be had unless it

General Assembly. He thought it nothing but common prudence that such a safeguard should be thrown around the interest of the State. Mr. Foster said that this bill was brought some parties might grow enormously rich by speculating in them. He moved to

indefinitely postpone the bill. Mr. Jarvis said the bill was to prevent speculation, &c. He was informed by a Senator and a member of the Republican party that a proposition was to be brought forward to appropriate \$40,000 to drain these lands, and upon the faith of the passage of such appropriation, the Board of Education would contract to sell the lands to a party for \$30,000 in cash, and that party, upon the faith of the passage of the aforesaid measure, has a proposition to sell at \$90,000 in eash, thereby making a profit of \$90,000 without handling a cent. He thought that this General Assembly could not exercise too much pradence in guarding this property of the State, which was set apart for the education of the youth of the State.

Mr. Foster withdrew his motion to postone indefinitely. Mr. Laffin said it did not become any Republican to support this bill, as it showed a want of confidence in the Board of Education, and he was sorry that the matter had been started by the opposite party. He had every confidence in the Board of

Education. Mr. Argo said that he was sorry to see from the drift of the remarks of those gocompanies. He was opposed to any such the State, in order to prevent, at any time, a sacrifice of it. Not only was it a very

cial order for Monday next, 11 o'clock. Mr. Malone took the floor in support of in reply to some of the positions assumed the bill, and argued against the motion to

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, favored the motion to refer. After a long discussion the House re-

fused to adopt Mr. Ellington's motion to 37, nays 52.

for Monday next, was also rejected by a selling this morning at 543 cents. Bosin quietvote of yeas 30, nays 50.

Mr. Jarvis called the previous question No. 1. Freights quiet. upon the passage of the bill. The call being sustained the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Ellington moved to adjourn. On that motion Mr. Allison called the reas and nays. The call being sustained the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 3, nays 70. After a long and confused debate upon

its final reading by a vote of yeas 59, nays Mr. Argo moved to reconsider the vote

various and innumerable points of order

just taken. Mr. Jarvis moved to lay that motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called resulted By consent, Mr. Gatling introduced a viz: joint resolution raising a Committee of seven to examine into the afiairs of the Al- soe, of Wake; John S. Dancy, of Edgehe vote was taken and the bill passed its bemarle and Cheasapeake Canal. Lies combe; T. M. Holt, of Alamance: W. D.

On motion the House adjourned until ution amending the rules of order, which, this evening half past 7 o'clock.

> LATEST NEWS TELEGRAPH.

Resignation of Speaker Colfax_Cancus Nominations for Speaker_Tenure of Office Bill_Interesting News from Washington City. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1-Noon.

The Republican caucus nominated Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress. Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, has been placed in nomination by the Democrats.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the investigation of the Texas cattle disease. An ineffectual attempt to ride a repeal of the

to the regular Appropriation Bill was made in In the House Speaker Colfax resigned, delivertion. &c. There was no reason under the ing a feeling valedictory. Hon. Theo. M. Pome- house and did not return until about night.

> The House is now considering the report of the Committee on Accounts. The Senate passed a bill for the relief of the elebrated Washington banker, W. W. Corcoran,

iron clad oath. Nevada has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The crowd in the city is rapidly increasing.

with an amendment requiring him to take the

From Washington_Proceedings of Con gress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 3-P. M. SENATE-The committee on Foreign Relations eported in favor of the non-concurrence to th bill tendering sympathy to the people of Spain, tute raising a Joint committee of two on and directing the President, when a Republican government is assured in Cuba, to recognize it. House.-After the valedictory and salutatory, the printing of certain documents were ordered. when the Committee on Accounts had a conflict with the House over the payment of the Louisiana contestants. The Committee on Accounts moved to rescind the resolution allowing them wenty-five hundred dollars, and to allow them fifteen hundred dollars. The resolution was ta-

bled by a large majority. Appropriations were considered to recess. Both Houses are in session and will probably emain in session until noon to -morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Johnson publishes an address two columns in length to the people of the United States in lefense of his course as President. He invokes the consideration of the people in behalf of his successor. Mr. Johnson would have achieved to co-operate with parties who desired to carry on the Government outside of the Constitution. He does not regreat any of his actions, all of them having in view the restraint of Congress within the limits of the Constitution. It is a very able

General Grant's Cabinet nominations will go to the Senate at noon on Friday.

General Breckenridge passed Northward to-The Treasury employes took leave of Secretary McCulloch this afternoon. The Low crowd of visitors who called on Presi-

dent Johnson to-day compelled him to hold his egular levee. The President issued a large number of pardons o-day.

A letter signed by many citizens of Lynchburg, tendering the hospitalities of that city, was presented to the President to-day. He replied that, not having determined on his route bomeward, was reported to, and confirmed by, this definitely, but would in a few days. The militia bill passed last night and has gone

to the President. It provides that so much of the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, approved forward with a view to future appropria- March 2d, 1867, as probibits the organization, tions for draining said lands, in order that arming or calling into service of the militia forces in the States lately in rebellion be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The Government drafts on the Treasury for February amount to fourteen and a half million dollars. The heaviest item was the Indian and pension appropriations, which amounted to five

and a half millions. The West Virginia Legislature has ratified the

15th article. A Committee headed by A. T. Stewart, of New York, visited the office jointly occupied by Gens. Grant and Sherman. After handing Gen. Grant a check for sixty-five thousand dollars, they handed Gen. Sherman a deed for Gen. Grant's house and furniture and a check for a balance of one hundred thousand dollars subscription.

The following are the concluding paragraphs from President Johnson, addressed to the people of the United States: Calmly reviewing my administration of the goveroment. I feel that with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to re

Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messa-The woes which have followed the rejection of

forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional

rule, are known and deplored by the nation. It is a matter of pride and gratification in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift tiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people to feel and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by a desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire whom bave I defended to the undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned, date not recollected. One note vs. against estate of J. S. Thompson, date and amount not recollected. One note vs. J. R. Carter for \$157, dated A. P. 1861. One note vs. Nat. Clark for \$60, dated in 1862 or 1863. One note vs. J. M. Ledell for \$14. One note vs. J. M. Ledell for \$14. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned, date not recollected. One note against estate of J. S. Thompson, date and amount not recollected. One note vs. J. R. Carter for \$157, dated A. P. 1861. One note vs. Nat. Clark for \$60, dated in 1862 or 1863. One note vs. J. M. Ledell for \$140, one note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend tor \$250, payable to undersigned. One note vs. Alexander Townsend to \$250, payable to undersigned. lay off the homestead and personal property exemption was taken up.

the ruling price for bonds, then, by this upon the Legislature to exercise a vigilant defrauded; hom have I oppressed, or of whose bill, we would be obliged to sell to these supervision over the property owned by hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes interest, and several notes payable to the undersigned, names and amount not recollected. Also therewith. No responsibility for wars that have been waged, or blood that has been shed, rests upon me. My though a have been those of peace and my effort has ever been to allay contentions and my effort has ever been to allay contentions attorney from Wm. E. T. Irman to the subscriber second reading, and was ordered to be value was about as good as could be ex ercise a guardianship over all the property and my effort has ever been to allay contentions printed. owned by the State, and all propositions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let Mr. Welker understood that the State's looking towards a sale of any of the prop- us return to the first principles of government and unfurling the banner of our country, inecribe upon it in inefficable characters. The Constitution

Ftocks dail and unsettled. Money sharp at 7 2 BEISWAX, Ib 00 @ 40 [LIME, Bbbl.0 00 @ 0 00 cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109. Gold 131. Five-twenties, of 162, 118. North Carolina Barnels, Sp'ts T., each. Cuba, hlds Sixes 634; new 59. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 2nd hand. 2 00 @ 2 30 do bbls. 00 @ 57; new 60. Tonessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 664; New...... 275 OANDLES, 39 lb., new 651. Louisiana Sixes, old, 734. Levees 70. rew 654. Louisiana Sixes, old, 734. Levees 70. Tallow......18 @ Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and 1 Adamantine. 21 far as the referring to the Committee on cent lower. Corn unchanged. Pork doll and de-Education is concerned, by a vote of yeas clining—new mess \$31 75@\$82 123. Steam ren- Java..... dered Lard dall-sells in barrels at 19 cents .- Laguayra ... 26 @ That portion of the motion as regards Cotton steady-sales are effected at 234 cents. the printing and making the special order Spirits Turpenting-market moderately activesales at \$2 50 for strained, and \$2 60@\$2 85 for Strict Mid'g 00 @

STATE NEWS.

FAYETTEVILLE OR WESTERN RAILROAD. -We learn that Governor Holden has made the following appointments in this road : Directors-T. A. Byrnes, Jas. S. Harrington, W. B. Richardson, Jehn H. Davis, Mackerel, Andrew Jackson Jones, Joel Ashworth, No. 1... John A. McDonald.

State Proxy. -- George Graham.

Ral. Standard 3d. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE AG-RICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society has appointed the following as members of the Executive Committee of the Society,

A. B. Andrews, of Granville; M. A. Bled-Jones, of Wake; W. R. Miller, of Wake; R. H. Smith, of Halifax; W. A. Smith, of Gunny Bass 30 @ 32 Thin " 32 50 @33 00 Johnston; W. H. S. Sweet, of Craven, R.

S. Tucker, of Wake. A bill is pending before the General Assembly, which if it goes into operation will increase the number of the Committee to fifteen.

A meeting of the Committee is called on Friday next the 9th of March, at 10 o'clock; A. M. in the office of the Secretary of State, he having courteously tendered the same for the purpose. Business of importance Northern. 0 75 @ 0 80 A. M. in the office of the Secretary of State. will be transacted .- Ral. Sentinel.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN ALEXANDER County. - We have just heard of a series of American, outrages and murders in Alexander county. the most atrocious that ever blackened the annals of crime in North Carolina. It seems there was living in the Bushy Moun-Wilkes, a family named Land, consisting N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00 Staves, & M., Gin 4 00 @ 7 00 W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00 tain near the line dividing Alexander from Wilkes, a family named Land, consisting of James Land, his wife, daughter and two sons. Our informant states that one of the young men had a disagreement with his sister one day last week and she left the house and did not return until about night. On attempting to enter the house she was shot and killed by her she was shot and killed by her and constant to the state of the state Tenure of Office Act through as an amendment of James Land, his wife, daughter and two Her father, mother and two brothers then collected wood and burned the body almost literally to ashes for the purpose of concealing the crime. On Wednesday last the inhuman father, mother and brothers were arrested, taken to Taylorsville and confined in the same room of Alexander jail. On Friday night the 26th, Mrs. Land was brutally murdered by her husband and two sons. The father and sons coolly confessed the murder next morning and expressed no regrets, though the stark body of the wife and mother lay before them norribly mutilated. The father was dur-

ing the day separated from the sons, as it was feared he too would be murdered. We learn that the family are fanatical on the subject of religion, and are thought to be insane, which for the credit of humanity we hope may be established.

Ral. Standard. The Mammoth Cave.

Extract from a Private Letter. * * * We groped about for many hours in this wonderful place. I never saw any-thing like it. The freaks of nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder with awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible fever, which tirely prostrated me. The physician had never seen a case like it before, and no remedy he preseen a case fixed to do the least good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, &c. I had but ittle faith, but finally consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to act in any case of fever, or any similar disease firmly believe the PLANTATION BITTERS saved

my life. In my next I will tell you about the Cave in detail. MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best im ported German Cologne, and sold at half the

> A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection. an Incurable Lung Disease IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches. Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Con-

sumptive and Throat Diseases. TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonial

from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved the flicacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally prenounced Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 71-4misd&w



including the celebrated Coriss Cut-off Engines, alve Stationary Engines. ing, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Cir-cular and Price List. WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO.

LUMBERTON, ROBESON CO.

4-\$5

1000

Uttes, New York, 121--d&w6m NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ROB-bed on Monday night, the 22d inst., of the following notes and accounts to wit: One note against G. W. Townsend for \$1,930, payable to the undersigned, dated 1858, and drawing 10 per cent. interest. One note vs. Joseph Thompson for about \$1,180, payable to the undersigned, and dated A. D. 1865, with credit of \$100. Two notes vs. J. P. Smith, one for \$120, payable to J. T. Petteway, date not recollected, and for \$100, payable to the undersigned. One note vs. Alexander signed, nan The undersigned hereby cautions all persons not to settle or trade for any of the above notes or accounts with any other but himself.

DAVID TOWNSKND.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. NEW YORK March 4 Noon

> From store1 60 62 1 65 .10 00 @15 00 dolasses. & gallor Cuba. hlds..55 @ Sugar house.50 @ Syrup, bbls. 60 @ 1 00 Naval Stores, Turpentine 2 280 bs. Sperm.....50 COFFEE, 29 fb., Virgin....0 00 @ 3 00 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 00 Rio..........19 @ St. Domingo.25 @ Tar, in ord 0 00 @ 2 80 Pitch, City 8 00 60 3 2 Rosin, pale 4 50 @ 6 00 do No. 1 . 2 50 @ 4 50 COTTON BAGGING. do No. 2 .1 80 @ 1 90 22 do No. 3. 1 75 @ 1 80 Spirits Turpentine. Rope, % 1b. . . 7 @ CORN MEAL, Rope, # lb... 7 @ 10 # gai.... 00 @ 50 Corn Meal., # bushel... 1 20 @ 1 25 Cut..... 5 75 @ 6 00 Ons, & gallon, 28 tb 65 @ 75 PEA NUTS, 2 00 @ 2 50 POTATOES, Sweet, bush1 10 @ 1 25

Mullets ... 7 50 @ 10 00

Hεrring ... 20 @ Shoulders ... 19 @ Shoulde M.C.roe, 0 00 @ 0 00 Hog round. 2) @ do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00 Western B do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00 Hams......20 @ Western Bacon do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00 Dry Cod, \$\overline{0}\$ Ib 9 @ 10 FLOUE, \$\overline{0}\$ bbl., Northern Family... 9 00 @15 00 Superfine. 6 50 @ 8 00 Fine..... 6 00 @ 6 25 North Carolina, Family... 11 50 @12 00 Superfine... 10 @11 25 Glue... 28 b. 20 @ 24 GUANO, Peruvian, Prime, ... 30 00 @31 00

Grain, B bushel, Corn.....1 05 @ 1 15 Alum, bush.0 50 @ | Carolina, ... 10 @ 10\frac{1}{2} | American ... 170 @ Sucan, & Ib., Green ... 9 @ 9\frac{1}{2} | Out a 00 @ Porto Rico ... 00 @ Porto Rico ... 00 @19½@

IRON, \$\pi\$ fb., English, ass'd 8 @ American, ref. 0 @ 10 Soap, \$ 15. 10 Northern,... 7 @ Liquors, # gal., (dom.)
Whiskey, .1 50 @ 2 25
Bourbon .2 00 @ 4 00
Common .3 00 @ 3 50

REVIEW

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY. March 4, 1869.

without change in price up to Tuesday, when there was a better feeling manifested among buyers, and an advance of 10 cents was obtained | Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 00 0 @ 0 55 hard, w bbl. of 280 lbs. The market has since ruled steady at these figures, with a moderate enquiry for distillers' purposes. The receipts for To Boston.

..... 50.........\$2 90.........\$1 85
 Saturday
 30
 2 90
 1 85

 Tuesday
 311
 3 00
 1 95
 Wednesday 600 3 00 195
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled unusually quiet, and the small transactions effected have been at a decline on previous rates. The unfavorable advices from abroad have had the tendency to check operations, buyers generally being indisposed to operate at present, while the bulk of the stock is in speculators' hands, and is kept out of market. It is almost impossible to

give a correct figure at present, and we therefore quote the market as closing inactive at 50 cents. The sales are as follows: Monday..... 15 casks at 52 cents @ gallon. y.... 50 " " 501 " " " " Tnesday. Wednesday..... 50 " . 50 " " " " " Rosin—In this article we have no material alteration to report as regards prices since the close of our last review. For the fine grades there is some enquiry, but owing to want of stock no sales have been effected. The lower grades have ruled about the same as quoted in our last, the sales having been at \$1.75@\$1.80 for strained—the market closing at lowest figure, with the bulk of the stock in second hands and higher price. The sales reported are as follows: Friday, 1,290 bbls at \$1 75 for common, \$1 75, \$1 80@\$1 85 for strained, and \$2 for extra No. 2; Saturday, 414 bbls at \$1 80 for strained, and \$1 85 for No. 2, and 2 000

for No. 2, and 2,000 bbls strained on private terms; Monday, 1,239 bbls at \$1 80 for strained, \$1 82} for strained and No. 2, and \$1 90 for No. 2; Wednesday, 1,420 bbls at \$1 75 for strained, and \$1 80 for No. 2—per bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has shown less firmness during the week just ended, and prices are 20 cents lower—the market closing quiet at \$2 60 per bbl. The re-celpts are 2,280 bbls which sold as follows: Friday, 339 bbls at \$2 80; Saiurday, 132 bbls at \$2 75 Monday, 253 bbls at \$2 70@\$2 75; Tuesday, 83

Thursday, 225 bbls at \$2 60 per bbl. BARRELS-The market continues to be fully supplied with empty spirit barrels, and there is no demand worthy of report. We quote from wharf as follows: Eccond hand, \$1 90@\$2 as they run, and \$2 25@\$2 30 for selected; new \$2 25@ \$2 50 for country, \$3@\$3 25 for New York, and \$2 50@\$2 75 each for city made, according to

quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE - Continue to be brought to marcet slowly, and there is a very small stock in quote on the hoof at prices ranging from 10 to 12 Company. No charge made cents for ordinary, and 122@14 cents # lb. net for fected, then only five per cent. BEESWAX.—Only small lots coming in, which

re taken at 40 cents \$1 tb. CORN MEAL—Is in light enquiry for rotailing purposes, and market fully supplied. We quote B. W. BEST. Secretary and Treasurer. as selling at \$1 20 to \$1 25 \$9 bushel. Corron.—During the week just ended the mar-ket for this article has ruled exceedingly quiet, and so far as sales are concerned has been almost entirely neglected. The adverse news received has had the effect to keep purchasers out of mar- AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON : ket, and the stock here is generally held for higher figures than is now offered. The sales comprise

Falve Stationary English only two or three small lots at 204 cents for middling.

Circular, Mulayand Gang Saw grades, and 27 cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of nearly all store at the following quotations: Arrow Tie, 8 cents; Sweet's Buckle Tie, 8 cents; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 8½ cents; Beard's Buckle and Lock Tie, 8½ cents; and Dillion's 8 cents 28 fb. Eggs-Are in better supply, and demand light. Sell slowly at 18@20 cents # dozen. FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all descriptions are in moderate stock, and we quote a fair busi-

ness doing at the following priess: Peruvian Guano, \$80@\$85; Pacific do. \$00@\$0; Wando

Guano, \$70; Patapseo do. \$65; Phenix do. \$55 Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. \$70; E. F

Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$50; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60; Whitelock's Cereali-

zer \$70; Chesapeake Phosphate, \$69; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime \$65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, \$70—all # ton of 2,000 hs.
Flour.—In this article there is no alteration to report. There is a full stock of Northern brand-on market, and we quote a moderate business doing in the small way from store at figures given in table, according to quantity and quality. In State brands there is nothing doing for want of stock, and quotations in table are merely nominal. GRAIN .- In the CORN market we have no change of importance to report as regards prices. The stock in dealers' hands has been increased by recent arrivals, and is at present quite large, while the demand is small and principally for retail lots. The week's receipts are about 12,000@15, 000 bushels, of which 2,550 bushels sold at \$1 01 and 2,400 do on private terms, supposed at \$1 02½. The balance has gone into store, and i seiting in quantities as wanted at \$1 10@\$1 15 \(\) bushel.——OATS—Are in moderate stock, an

on market and only a small business doing at 101 cents # 15. for Carolina. No sales reported for the week, and demand light. No sales reported for the week, and we quote nominally at 75 to *0 cents \$\mathbb{P}\$ 100 lbs. for North-

IME_No receipts for some weeks, and the stock in dealers' han's has been nearly or quite 55 Pea k.

UMBER - We have nothing new to report in this article. The market continues to be well supplied, and not much doing in the shipping line.

We quote as f llows : Pine Steam Sawea Lumber-Cargo rates-per Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$10 00 @ 21 00

Molasses - The market roles very firm for this article, and the price has further improved a shade. About all of former arrivals has been closed out from first hands, and is now selling at figures given in table. figures given in table.

PEA NUTS -Have been in fair enquiry during the week for shipping purposes, and the price has advanced 15@20 cents. Receipts are not so large since our last, and the sales have been at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2 10 for interior and ordinary, \$2 20\\$2 35 for fair, \$2 36\\$2 40 for prime, and

\$2 50 % bushel for extra.

Potatoes.—Sweet are in demand, and sell by the quanity at \$1 10@\$1 25 \$ bushel. Irish are in fair supply, and there is a moderate business doing from store at \$3 75 to \$4 25 39 bbl. Poultry -It in demand, and market poorly sup-

plied. Live fowls sell at 35@40 cents, and dressed at 40@50 cents each. Provisions.—For North Carolina cured Bacox PROVISIONS.—FOR NORTH CARONIA cured BACON the market rules very firm, with an active enquiry for jobbing lots. We note the receipt of one lot of 4,000 fbs., which changed hands at 21 cents for hog round. Sales also of smaller lots cents for hog round. Sales also of smaller lots have been made at 21@21½ cents for hog round, and 22½@23 cents & b. for hams—highest figures being paid for an extra article. Western also rules firm. Several lots have been received, and there is a moderate supply on market at present. We quote sales from store at 16½@17½ cents for shuolders, 19@19½ cents for sides, and 20@21 cents & b. for hams.——LARD.—Northern is in moderate stock, and sells from store at 16½ to 22 cents & b., as in quality. North Carolina is eents # lb., as in quality. North Carolina is scarce, and finds sale at 22@23 cents # lb.

PORK.—There is no change in the price of Northern, and supply moderate. See table for store quotations. Fresh is brought in sparingly, and sells from carts at 12 to 15 cents P B., as in

quality.
SALT—Is in fair stock, and only a retail business doing from store at \$1 90@\$2 for American, and \$2 20@\$2 25 \$ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Selling slowly in small lots at \$3 25

@\$3 50 for Common, and \$4 50@\$5 50 \$9 M. for

Contract. TIMBER—There is no change to report in the market for this article. There is a moderate demand for mill purposes, and prime quality finds sale at former figures. Receipts for the week rather small, and sales have taken place at prices

Freights—The market rules about the same as reported for a few weeks past to coastwise ports. Vessels are arriving rather more freely and the stock of produce offering shipment is

See table for figures. Rates of Freight. Per Sailing Vessel. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK. Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 55 \$ 00 @ \$ 65 00 @ 55 00 @ 0 80 00 @ 50 WILMINGTON MARKETS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article ruled Cotton Goods...per bale. 1 25 @ 1 56 0 00 @ osin,....

> MARRIED. By Rev L. F. Burkhead, March 2d, 1869, in Wilmington, N. C. Rev. M. L. WOOD, of the North Carelina Conference—late Missionary to China-to Miss CAROLINE V. PICKITT, daughter of the late Thos. S. Pickitt, of New Hanover. On the 25th ult., in St. James' Church, by the Rev Mr. Watson, Mr. W. F. POTTER, to Miss FLORENCE D. R., daughter of Wm. A. Wright. Esq., both of this city.

Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Yonng Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

NORTH CAROLIVA LAND COMPANY. Incorporated by Special Act of the General Assembly, 1869.

FOR THE LOCATION OF

Northern and European Settlers. FOR THE SALE OF mproved Farms, Timber, and Mineral Lands, Houses, Mines, Water Power, &c., &c., Also of Cotton Tobac.

co, Naval Stores, &c., on Consignment, ADVANCES MADE ON SAME. TO · AGENTS FOR bbls at \$260@1265; Wednesday, 450 bbls at \$260; IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IM-PLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS,

MACHINERY, &c.

OR OTHER SECURITIES.

Those having Lands or Farms for sale will find butchers' hands. There is a fair demand, and we it to their interest to communicate with this Company. No charge made unless a sale is ef-GEO. LITTLE..... .President.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH :

Hop. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. Raleigh, N. C., March, 1869.

132-2awd-w3m

WANTED. 50.000 RAILROAD CROSS-TIES, OF ties wishing to contract for the delivery of 1,000 or more will please address, for particulars,

GEO. G. BARKER, Wilmington, N. C. TO NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

PLANT CANES AND MAKE YOUR OWN SUGARS AND SIRUPS by Weller & Hatcher's patented process. Sugar thus made will cost about 6 cents per pound, and Sirup about 30 cents per gallon. District, County and Individual Rights for sale. Send for Circular with full par-

Tarboro', N. C. 110-d&w2m ROSADALIS

Sole Agent for North Carolina.

Purifies the Blood.

july 21 251-1y-24-ALL KINDS OF

AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

For Sale by Drugglats Everywhere,

TOB WORK NEATLY

given in table.

Wood—Is in moderate supply, and sells by the boat load at \$2 75@\$3 for pine and ash, and \$3 25@\$3 50 @ cord for oak.

about sufficient to supply them as they come in.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

Important Decisions. and importance. These, with the Legisla- rectify. tive proceedings, crowd our columns to the can be nothing of more vital concern than these official decisions in regard to matters of such moment as those to which they re-

The Stay Law is declared unconstituintimated that the Homestead exemption in the State Constitution is good as against all debts, whether contracted previous or decision will carry with it much distress and ruin to a struggling people, and will which much of the old indebtedness of the people was being satisfactorily adjusted. gard to the Homestead exemption.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Reade | ject : in the Chatham Railroad Injunction case, and the concurrence of Justice Settle therein, is also published. We have previously given the opinions of Chief Justice Pearson and Justice Rodman, with the concurrence of Justice Dick in this case. This decision, for which these three Judges at least deserve the credit of withstanding the heaviest party pressure ever brought to bear upon a Court, will save the people of the State from being taxed to pay many millions of illegal and corruptly contracted

Still another decision, which we publish. makes negro testimony legal in all cases. These are decisions of the first importance to the people of North Carolina, and deserve the prominence which we give them.

Service Afloat,

We have received from the publishers, Kelly, Piet & Co, of Baltimere, through Mr. Heinsberger of this city, a beautiful copy of Admiral SEMMES', of the late Confederate States Navy, new work, MEMOIRS OF SERVICE AFLOAT DURING THE WAR BE

This is, without doubt, the best written and most authentic work yet published in connection with the late war between the United States and Confederate States. Admiral Semmes has shown himself as which he has thus handed down, will live glaring evils of which complaint is made.

achievements immortal. Admiral Semmes' style is clear and forciextreme. The whole work is marked by extraordinary ability in its argument, well performed characterizes the whole work. It is illustrated by engravings from original designs printed in chromo-tints and steel engraved portraits, among them that of Lieut. E. MAFFIT, of our city, who served with credit under the gallant Admiral.

Southern Recuperation.

It is most encouraging to persons who have had the opportunity of traveling much through the South to witness the certain and gratifying evidences of rapid recuperation which some portions present, and which most assuredly will soon reach all. If such a wonderful change has been brought about by a single remunerative harvest, what can circumscribe the hope, or even the reality, when the labors of husbandmen shall be blest, season after season, with the rich rewards of their in. dustry and the fertility of their soil. If so much can be done in one year, after three successive failures, and four years of bloody and wasteful war, without the aid of foreign capital, without, even, its sympathy, when labor was disorganized and society itself in a disordered condition. what may we expect when capital and pop-

homes, in this section. In the cars, the hotels, and even in social assemblages, they are to be found. Not political adventurers seeking the best locality to unpack their carpet bags, to prey upon the Southern people, but honorable men, desiring to unite their fortunes with ours, and help restore the lost prosperity of the South men of substance and of character, who, whatever may be their politics, have as much contempt for the miserable bloodsuckers, left among the worthless debris of the disbanded Federal armies, to feed upon our helpless people, as we have.

They all express themselves well satisfied with our people, our climate and our lands. Surprised at the warm reception extended to them, of the wonderful quiet and order prevailing throughout the country, of the still kindly relations between the races-so different are all these things from what they had been led to believe. This intercourse, if no other result is attained, will be most beneficial. But we look for a large increase in wealth and population as the offspring of these tours of inspection.

Southern Press Association.

reader of a Southern paper is much inter- Mr. Jones' profanity will not serve to win ested, as it is the purpose of the Associa- him the respect of his fellow-Senators or tion to improve the standard of Southern hide the cheap falsehood of his reply. A newspapers, and especially in regard to soldier himself, Senator Sweet knows that the present telegraphic news service, and only brave men voluntarily handled mus-With the pressure of our full and com- we believe that important steps were taken kets and guns in the late war. Mr. Jones, plete weekly review of the Wilmington in this matter, which will remedy many of however, was, as we are reliably informed, market, we publish this morning decisions the evils complained of by readers, and an agent of the Confederate States to purof the Supreme Court of absorbing interest which publishers have labored in vain to chase horses and mules for the use of the

But little business was transacted except exclusion of almost everything else. There in regard to this very important matter, for, until the Southern Press Association has a real existence and manages and concan do nothing towards inaugurating and to vindicate the majesty of the law. completing other necessary reforms, which tional, and in the same opinion strongly will become important subjects for the consideration of future conventions.

The whole question of telegraphic news service was referred to a committee comsubsequent to the adoption of the Consti- posed as follows: James Gardner, of the tution. We fear the former portion of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist; J. A. Engelhard, Wilmington (N. C.) Journal; F. W. Dawson, Charleston (S. C.) News; check the liberal spirit of compromise by W. W. Screws, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; Joseph Clisby, Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. Col. A. R. Lamar, of the Colum-Much relief, however, will result from the bus (Ga.) Sun, President of the Convenconcluding portion of the decision in re- tion, was added to the committee. The following report was made upon the sub-

The Committee to whom was referred the conideration of the whole subject of telegraphic ews service report the following as the chief obctions to the system now in force:

1. The territory represented in this Convention ays about \$50,000 annually to the New York Asciated Press for telegraphic news, which \$50, 00 is not in any way controlled by the Southern Press Association, but is collected and remitted by the local agents of the New York Associated

ress.
2. The New York Associated Press claim the ight to admit, and has admitted, papers to the consent of the Southern Press.

3. This Association has no control whatever

ver the appointment of local agents.
4. The press dispatches of members of this cut off at any time at the 5. The assessments and tolls may be, and have seen, increased t will by the New York Associaed Press, so that the Southern Press have been incertain as to what would be the cost of their spatches, and have been subjected to unusual

and unjust exactions. Your Committee therefore respectfully recom-1. That this Association contract as a body for btaining the telegraphic news which its memers require, and pay for the same through its

nancial agent or treasurer. 2. That the Executive Committee assess the mount to be paid weekly for telegraphic news by ach member of this Association.

3. That this Convention protest against the exercise by the New York Associated Press of the assumed right to admit new papers to the priviege of receiving its Southern telegraphic news,

nd claim that the right belongs exclusively to the the right of nominating the local telegraphic news agents within its territory, and that the power of appointing them be vested in the Executive Com-

5. That the Executive Committee be authorized and instructed to negotiate with the New York Associated Press, or the Western Union Telvigorous and successful with the pen as egraph Company, or with other Companies, and with the sword. He has added a valuable to contract for the supplying of telegraphic news to this Association upon such terms and in such contribution to history, and the record a manner as will prevent the continuance of the

which have made Southern prowess and proceed at once to enter into negotiations the latter. to contract for a satisfactory telegraphic news service, and whether it be renewed ble, and his descriptions of voyages and with the New York Associated Press, or particularly of battles are fascinating in the entered into with any other News Association, or with the Western Union Telegraph Company direct, we are satisfied that it while a deep conviction of a noble duty will result in good to the Southern papers. and will prove acceptable to Southern

> This Executive Committee consists of the President, Col. A. R. Lamar, re-elec ted, and three members to be selected by him from the following Board of Directors: F. W. Dawson, South Carolina James Gardner, Georgia; W. W. Screws, Alabama; W. J. Ramage, Tennessee; John Armstrong, Mississippi; and J. A. Engelhard, North Carolina. In addition to these officers, Col. M. J. Williams, of the Selma (Ala.) Times, was elected Vice-President, and Mr. A. W. Reese, of the Macon (Ga.) Messenger, Secretary and Treasurer.

This important movement has in it no being alike interested. With the excep-tion of the Virginia and New Orleans. It is also proper to state that one of the every Southern daily paper, and we hope in this city during February. it will not be long before these papers will take position where we believe their sympathies already lead them.

Sixteenth Senatorial Districts

The election for Senator in this district vice Capt. Jno. A. Oates banned by the ulation seek our section, when wise and 25th instant. We have received returns quite as much inconvenience to the public just laws organize society, and labor is from ten precincts in Sampson county, controlled by the great laws of supply and which have been officially heard from and demand; when peace, real, lasting, just and which give Dr. Murphy, the Conservative about it, there being many postoffice honorable peace, blesses us again with its Candidate, 462 majority over Lee (Radibeneficial presence. Who can contemplate cal). Two precincts we have yet to hear the boundless wealth and power of the from, which will not materially alter the Another most gratifying and promising Murphy's majority in Sampson will reach fact strikes the Southern traveler. It is 480. This will probably elect him. In the number of Northern and Foreign capi- Clinton our returns show the vote to have talists seeking investments, and frequently been: Murphy, 260; Lee, 6. The latter were the only Radical votes polled (all by negroes), though our correspondent informs us that the blacks have a registered majority there of 206.

Mobile and the Press.

While waiting to get fully into editorial rim, after our exquisite sojourn in Mobile. to pay our respects to the people of whose princely hospitality we were the delighted recipients, we can possibly the more readily excuse our delay by quoting from our venerable friend, Mr. CLISBY, of the Macon Telegraph, to show the nature as well as the severity of the engagements of one who at least survived every skirmish and battle, and "reported for duty" to the end :

"The gay, festive and hospi able Mobilians had the Press Convention, in one respect, at disadvantage. The round of their hospitalities was retty nearly as ceaseless as the diurnal motion of the earth; but they could send fresh men into the field every day, while the veriest Trejan in the Convention must flag under the wear and tear of so protracted a campaign. Most of the Convention, however, stood up to the work wonderfully. Some half a dozen of the older members were frequently missing at roll call, but the younger and better soldiers steadily reported for duty."

If our readers will excuse us for referring to this individual, we will call attention to The recent meeting of the Southern the proceedings of the Senate admitting "lately in rebellion." Press Association in Mobile, was by far him to his seat. The brazen effrontery the most successful and important convention ever held by the representatives of the Southern press. Of the pleasures enjoyed and comfort to the "rebellion" The Virginia State Agricultural Society has decided that a State Agricultural Fair shall be held in Richmond on the 2d of November next.

The Virginia State Agricultural Society has decided that a State Agricultural Fair shall be held in Richmond on the 2d of November next.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL the business which was transacted, every cause of the rebellion, cuss it and damn it." army, and acted as such for some time.

We regret that the Committee did not more fully investigate this matter, not with any view to "catch the conscience" of the "honorable" Senator, for he re-euters trols its own telegraphic news service, it those Halls with a tainted reputation, but

Representation for the South.

Among the on dits of the day is, that the South, once an honored portion of the Union, is to have one position in General Grant's Cabinet, and that this is to be conferred on some one who is a bit-ter, malignant hater of the great body of the presented. Surely this is a more grievous sult and mockery than the 'representation,' so-called, by carpet-baggers in Congress. Until the Southern people can receive a representation of their own choice in the National Government until the day comes that ten millions of American people can be put on a different footing from Poland—it would be well, we think, to forego this wretched sham and imposture. Let us have none of it. Better to own the truth at once, and announce boldly that the American doctrine o free and representative government is not intended to apply to the South. That will, indeed, be ed to apply to the South. tyranny, but no worse than what we have, and it will at least have this merit-that it avoids deliberate and shameless falsehoods.

National Intelligencer.

representation in the administration of the General Government will hold as good in Congress. The South will have the ap- payers. One of a class may sue for him-elf and others of pearance of representation in the Cabinet the same class. But one cannot have redress for as North Carolina does in the Congress of the United States, in the persons of enefit of the Southern news system without the such men as Abbott, Heaton, French and such men as Abbott, Heaton, French and the injury sought to be enjoined is certain and ir reparable. It is not certain that the plaintiff will this concession to the ten millions of people of the South; if one Cabinet officer arbitrary will of the New York Associated Press. is to be selected from this entire section merely to keep up the form of a representative Government, the custom, in this inthat too many politicians, whose breasts are filled with bitter prejudices to cur people, will become the political advisers of the new President without the addition of the malignant men who live among us, and whose hatred results from their base and perfidious abandonment of their fellowcitizens to promote their own selfish purposes. The appointment of such persons outhern Press Association.

4. That the Southern Press Association claim as the representatives of Southern opinions and interests is such an empty mockery of Republicanism that we sincerely trust General GRANT will not make himself a party to such transparent trickery and disingenuous hypocrisy. We of the South have so long been accustomed to no representation and misrepresentation in the

> mary licenses for the celebration of the marriage tie have been issued to the following number of couples by the Register

Whites......19 Blacks......40 This beats January by 17 couples.

MORTUARY STATISTICS - INTERMENTS IN DARDALE CEMETERY.—We have obtained from the Secretary and Treasurer the following list of interments (and diseases of which the persons died) in Oadale Cemetry during the month of February : Died of conjective fever, 1; still born, 1; killed by accident, 1; died at birth, 1; conjestion of liver, 1; billious fever, 1; measles, 2: bronchitis, 1; conjection of heart and lungs, 1: consumption, 1: typhoid pneumonia, 1;-total, 12.

Of these 5 were infants under 21 years of political significance, every Southern paper age; one a child of 11 years and the retion of the Virginia and New Orleans persons thus interred died in Lumberton, journals, it has the active support of nearly making only 11 deaths among the whites

In addition to the above, the interments in Pine Forest Cemetery, for the burial of colored persons, have been 5 children and 5 adults-a total of 10. Added to the whites the number of interments for the city were 22, and deaths 21 for February.

The Test Oath, The "iron clad oath" which Congress Howard Amendment, took place on the long ago enacted, seems destined to cause interests as to those who are deprived by it from taking office. The Postoffice Department continued to be in a quandary towns in the Southern States in which nopody can be found who is able to take it. So unanimously do the Southern people seem to be averse to perjury that the above result. It is estimated that Dr. Postoffice Department is compelled to apply to Congress for relief, and a bill intro-

luced by Mr. Norris, is now before the

House committee on reconstruction, providing for the appointment of postmasters in places where nobody will swear the 'iron-clad cath." According to this bill, the fact must be established, in the first place, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that "no person can be procured 'to act as postmaster for such office' who will take the oath in question .-And the bill expressly provides how he shall be satisfied of this. It is to be done by more swearing; "by affadavits to be filed and preserved." First, all the inhabitants of such village are to be asked to swear the "iron-clad oath" and take the postoffice. Upon the refusal of every one to do so, all of the inhabitants are to be asked to swear that none of them can or will swear the said oath, and all the oaths that no such oath can be taken are to be 'filed and preserved" by the United States. Then, and then only, the Postmaster General may look out for some 'loyal well-disposed," and in other res-

master. Here is circumlocution with a vengeance, and the more there is of it the greater are the embarrassments which are disclosed. The New York Evening Post, a leading Republican journal, suggests that a simple repeal of the iron-clad oath would solve all these difficulties, and speaks of the oath itself as "a mere sieve to catch men with a conscience, and to let menthrough without it. It ought to be called a law to prevent men of truth and good repute

pects "not disqualified" person for post-

From the Raleigh Standard. CHATHAM RAILROAD.

Dissenting Opinion of Justice Reade in the Case of Galloway vs. Jenkins and Others In the Suprema Court.

I propose to consider: Whether the Court ought to entertain the

Whether the act is constitutional. 1. The Constitution declares that the three Departments of the Government—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial shall be kept separate and distinct. Division and strife would be as inevitable between the Departments as between individals but for the observance of this important fun damental principle. This principle has hitherto been observed by the Court. Even at this term the Court was requested, with all the formality and courtesy of a resolution by the General As-

sembly, to give an opinion upon the Homestead

et the Court declined to do so.

But it is argued that here we have a case be tween parties. This, however, must be so in the spirit as well as in the letter, and the Court must not allow itself to be used under cover. If we re-fused to give an opinion to the Legislature, how shall we be justified if we permit the end to be accomplished indirectly through an individual? The Legislature is under the same oath to observe the Constitution as is the Court. And un-

How stands this case? On the 18th December last, the Legislature passed an act directing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for \$2,000,000 stock in the Chatham Railroad, and to pay for the stock in bonds of the State, payable hence, and providing for a special tax to meet the annual interest. And on the 28th December ten days thereafter, before one-tenth of the citizens of the State knew—as we may suppose— that such an act was passed, the plaintiff files a bill in the name of himself and other tax payers in the State, to enjoin, not the collection of the

tax, but the issuing of the bonds.

The counsel for the defendant did not contro We suppose that the theory of Southern urging the ground of public policy. If the Court may it not be called upon to interfere? President Grant's Cabinet as it does in involves an expense and burden upon the tax-

himself and a class unless, under the same cirnumstances, he could have redress for himself

in existence thirty years hence when the ossessed of taxable property when the tax is col-But even if certain, the injury is not irrearable. If the tax should fall on him, he might njoin it then or pay it under protest and recover

It is to be noted that the injunction asked for, stance at least, will be "more honored in the breach than the observance." We fear plaintiff. Indeed, we have the opinion of the Legislature, competent to pass upon the fact, it

II. IS THE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

The settled rule is that unless an act is plainly unconstitutional it must stand. Let us then conbut it is plainly so. If the act is plainly unconstithe bar? Why does this Court stand as nearly equally divided as it is possible for it to be It is not supposed that the occasion of the is-suing of thebonds comes within any of the exceptions named in the 5th section of the 5th article first clause will read as follows:

the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecaniary obligation in behalf of the State unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annu

Legislature under that clause. 2d. Whether th act we are considering comes under it. The Convention provided that no new debt should be created until the bonds of the State were as one of the brightest and strongest links The Executive Committee will therefore learned to prefer the former rather than triction upon the Legislature in contracting debts By this par value is not meant the price in the market, but that par value must be obtained for ne bonds at the time they are issued.

value is received for the bonds, they may issue and are used in speculation and extrava-without any special tax. But in the case before the Court the special tax was levied, which makes them valid if below par. Again, the bonds were issued at par because it was the creation of debt to the amount of \$2,000,000 of bonds at par, by taking so much stock to the road. It is not respectful or just to say of the Legislature that this was under cover. Whether the stock be worth par or not is not a question of law or of construc-It is a question of fact, and it is within the province of the Legislature to prescribe how that Has not the Legislature plainly declared the fact by directing that the stocks shall be bought as

ided for in the same bill.

I conclude, therefore: 1. That under the first lause of the 5th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, the Legislature has unlimited power to contract new debts, provided par value is sined for them without levving any tax. 2. That f its bonds are below par, provided it lay a tax in

makes no difference, because a special tax is pro-

2. But it is said that this case does not come sidering, but falls under the second clause; that it is not creating a new debt, but loaning the credit of the State. It it be true that the act of assembly, which we are considering, gives or ends the credit of the State to the Chatham road speak for itself. And if it does not state that the infer it, for unless it is plain, we must hold in favor of its validity. A careful examination of the act shows that no such declaration ockeny where made, there is not even an intimation of inference of such a thing. It is a plain transac tion of taking stock in the road and paying for it at par. The Legislature had before passed an act lending the credit of the State to the Chatham road without levying a special tax. To avoid this very error the Legislature, in December, repealed this act and passed another to remedy this very to the Chatnam road, they bought stock in the special tax as required by the Constitution. The

If the case fails under the first clause of the 5th section of article 5 of the Constitution, or the act of December 15th, 1868, the question is at an

I am of the opinion that the act is valid. I am of the same opinion.

From the Baleigh Standard.

STAY LAW.

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY THE SUPREME COURT.

CASE OF JACOBS VS. UNDERWOOD.

It ought to be, and it is with us, the gravest duty to decide between the Constitution and a legislative enactment. It is settled that whenever such a question arises, every reasonable presumption is in favor of the validity of the enactment, and against the alleged repugnance. Nor is it ever to be presumed that the Legislature intends an infringement of the Constitution, even when the infringement is palpable but it is to be set down to inadvertance, or mistake, or unconscious bias from pressing circumstances. The duty is not only grave but painful, when great public interests are involved, or the public mind is excited and anxious, by reason of the multiplicity of individual interests, which are at stake. -But still the Judge has but one guideduty. To maintain and enforce legislative enactments is important, but to maintain and defend the Constitution is paramount

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no State shall pass any from holding any office in the States aw impairing the obligation of contracts. The obligation of a contract is, the duty

this duty, or enables him to evade it, is of an enlightened public sentiment, and void.

thought necessary by those who formed | which has intimated an unfavorable opinour government, to make this provision in ion. If such should be the case, then every the United States Constitution. Every man will be saved from oppression. And, word of that instrument was well con- in the absence of any stay law to prevent, sidered; every principle was founded in every man will be obliged to do justice to patriotism and virtue. Those who had his creditors, by surrendering to the satis fled from error, and staked all for truth faction of his debts so much property as is and justice—great and good men-framed not exempted as his homestead. a government in which virtue and intelligence were to be the powers; capital, privilege, monopoly, rank, had their day

rated founded upon the virtue and intelli- of the anxious state of the public mind; gence of those who were of it. Very few and because, in declaring invalid a measwere rich; the masses were poor; and ure which was intended to afford relief, those who were expected to come under but which was not only invalid but misit by immigration were to be poorer still; chievous, and gives a stone instead of and the whole body were dependent bread, we were anxious to relieve the pubupon industry and integrity for prost he mind by directing attention to a meaperity. Under these circumstances, what sure—the homestead—which may enure to was necessary for the business and prost the benefit of all. perity of such a community? If it had been left to the control of capital, the few who had it would have had a monop oly, and industry and enterprise would have been paralyzed. To prevent this, integrity was put in competition with capital, indeed almost to supply its place. Every man's word was to be his bond, and every bond-every contract-was to be unavoidable. Not only was the capitalist assured pair the obligations of contracts, both bethat if he would venture his capital for the cause that is not to be presumed and beinterest of the community he should have cause a different purpose is expressly deevery guarantee for its safety, but the la- clared. And we are to take the declared little blank verse into his essay on the Stav borer was assured that industry should purpose the real one. The purpose de- Law-a feature entirely novel in such prohave its reward; that in the assence of cap- clared is "to change the jurisdiction of the ital to "pay down," industry and enter- Courts," &c. To do that is quite within prise need not falter, because a promise of the province of legislation. But while as one of the fruits of Radical "progress." reward should never be evaded or impair | pursuing that legitimate object, it turns I venture to assert that the Reports, from ed. It will be seen, therefore, that the out that the effect was to impair the obligaprovision was not so much for the protection of contracts-a con equence which

Probably the wisdom of our ancestors The second section of the ordinance of embraced within just six words—"I am of could not be more clearly vindicated than the Convention of 1865-'66 entitled "An the same opinion,"—and, in laconism and it is by the circumstances which now sur- ordinance to change the jarisdiction of the round us. Let it be supposed that there are Courts," &c., as amended by the Convenin the State 200,000 persons acting for from of 1868, to be found appended to the themselves: one third of them, the colored Code, provides that all contracts, without time by the Governor, or manufactured to portion, are neither creditors nor debtors regard to the terms of payment made by to any considerable amount, and are de- the parties, shall be payable in four annual pendent upon their labor for subsistence; instailments. Now if the terms of the conand that depends upon the inviolability of tract be that it is all payable at one and the the Stay Law that the Homestead is contracts. Another third, one half the same time, and the ordinance changes the retrospective in its operation, and is whites, are small farmers and laborers, de- payment to four different and distant times, pendent upon the rewards of industry. - it is a material aneration and impairs its The other third may represent the creditor obligation. and debter classes. Of these there ar, Sec ion sixteen provides that the second doubtless, mentorious cases on each side. section shad not apply to doots contracted whale." A mere obiter dictum, it, of course, On one side there may be the exacting shy-since 1st May, 1865; so that the second has no binding force; and it may well be lock creditor, and on the other the ex sections habie to the two-fold of jection hausted, unfortunate debtor. On the one of aftering the terms of the contract, and of side there may be the widow or the orphan discrimina ing between classes. The seccreditor, and on the other the showy, oud section is therefore void, as impairing cording to its implication. The impresspendthrift debtor. It is impossibe to the obliga lou of contracts, in that (1) it sion, I say, seems to be, that the suggesmake general rules to fit these individual alters the terms in the particular of the tion was put forward only to break the

cases; and it was wise to leave the con- time of payment; and (2) in the particular force of the popular irritation at the main tract inviolable, and the hardships to pri- that it alters the remeny of enforcing the vate adjustment. Probably the attempted contrac - not immaterial and reasonable interference in favor of one class against alterations, but material and unreasonable the other, has held out false, not to say ones. unjust hopes, and has prevented the pri- there are several cases before us, of vate adjustments which might have been which this opinion is decisive. The par- will brobably undergo modificationmade. As it is, we find that eight years of mount point prescribed in this case is though not, perhaps, to any material extent. stay laws have left a considerable indebted- whether a bond given since 1st May, 1865, If I am not mistaken, the tax on all real ness with interest and cost accumulated, in renewal of a debt before that tim, and personal property in the State was and creditors and sureties impoverished, could be sued on in the County court (this finally fixed at seven-twen teths of one per affairs of our Government, that we have at par. So it seems to be clear that the only reswithout any corresponding benefit to the sort baving originated in the County cont. It is claimed that this will be adeprincipal debtors; some of who netunot Court.) The defend at pleaded of the ju- quate to the expenses of the State governpay and have sought relief from the Bank- risches on and the pannelf demurica, and ment for the year, but the result will de rupt law; and some have delayed, and his Honor overraled the demarrer and suson value is not obtained, is the same as to say rupt law; and some have delayed, and his Honor overruled the demurrer and susthat it may be contracted if par value is obtained have lost the opportunity for that relief tailed the page. In this there was erable estimates are greatly at fault. The by reason of the false hopes held out by ror. According to this agreement of par-majority by which the Bilt passed the the stay law; and some of whom will not thes, judgment will be entered here for the House was very meagre-many Radicals If this be the proper construction, then if par pay, although their means are aduldant, plant If for his debt and interest.

> gance. Again: it was very well known to those who framed our Constitution, that with the most prudent and honest purposes, persons would sometimes become involved beyond their ability to pay, and that it would be crippling industry and enterprise to afford them no escape from misfortune; and, therefore, the same Constitution, which makes contracts inviolable by stay laws, provides for a general bankrupt law, preferred stock, and that the bonds shall be taken by means of which a debtor may be absolved from his debts and take a new

> > Again: the laws, while they provide for the enforcement of contracts, are not used to the extent of oppressing the debtor, for earlier days-times of great simplicity and wearing apparel, wheel and cards, loom, eration. bed and furniture, &c., as our fortunes inbroken spirits.

Now there is a commendable spirit which and in popular approbation, to allow homesteads; for truly we say, why allow a bed without a shelter to keep off the rain ! But exemptions and homesteads on the

one hand, and stay laws on the other, are very different things. The former allows a 13th article of the amendment of the Conman to be comfortable and honest, and en- stitution of the United States, the Civil courages industry, while the latter enables Rights Bill, the military rule to which the him to be profligate and dishonest; the State was subject while the government accommodate the officials who constitute former is for all, the latter for a favored was provisional, and the approval by Con- the "powers that be" is a sad illustration

the provision for a homestead in our State Constitution is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. And although whole, the advice of the Supreme Court was requested by resolution of the General Assem- This will be certified. Pearson, C. J. bly, yet our Court is so constituted, that we have not felt at liberty to deliver any authoritative opinion upon the subject. But the fact may be stated, that our new Constitution was approved by Congress, with that provision in it; and it is not to be supposed that it would have been done, if it had been thought to be in violation of the during the war, who were firm secessionists Constitution of the United States. And it OPINION OF JUSTICE READE IN THE is settled, that every presumption is to be made in its favor; as having the approbation of the Convention of the State, and of was over to claim the fruits of avictory won the Congress of the United States. And it may be repeated that exemptions have always existed, not to any considerable amount, to be sure, but still, in increasing amounts, keeping pace with the change in manners and customs, and the condition of the country. If an exemption of the value of \$100 was necessary in our infancy as a people with the simplest habits and fell impoverished South." under the maxim, de minimis non curat lex, it may be that the exemption of a home stead of \$1,000 value will be deemed less considerable now than \$100 then. And it has the sanction not only of Congress and of the State Convention, but of the liberal spirit of the times as well. And it may patronize it." The chickens are coming well be supposed to be the earnest wish of home to roost. the Government in all its departments. and of every enlightened and benevolent citizen, to see every man with a HOMEa home for his wife and children, a home to adorn and to love-his home, his castle-

"From turret to foundation stone." Although we are not permitted to declare our decision in advance of a case between parties which may come before us, yet a State Constitution, of Congress, the guar | n coin which he had buried when he de- , bridesmaid. Hon. P. B. S. Pinchbeck dian of the United States Constitution, and by the delegates through the bountiful hospitality of the citizens of Mobile, it will become us to speak hereafter. As to be delegated through the bountiful surprises no one. His reply was, says Solon Robinson asserts that the apple from a squeeze to fundamental principles is useful.

Solon Robinson asserts that the apple from which is founded on justice, and which is founded on justi

We have been thus full in what may be regarded as an unusual discourse of the subject by the Court, because we are aware and were discarded. Upon a new soil and that the effect of our decision will be felt in fresh clime, a government was inaugu | very far beyond the case before us; because

We come now to the question: Does the ordinance, which we are considering, impair the obligation of contracts? We do not propose to labor the subject. It is plain and incontrovertible. And the learning upon it is abundant and common.

Barnes vs. Barnes. not the purpose of the Convention to im mark a new era in juridical literature. For tion of capital, as for the encouragement as we are to presume, was not foreseen, and of industry and enterprise It was a guar is to be set down to inadvertance, or the antee of justice to all, and is expressly unconscious bias of pressing circumstances. against him who would obtain the profits And as soon as it is discovered that the of industry, and withhold the reward. It effect is to violate the Constitution, the is a provision in favor of industry and Legislature and every citizen will sustain honesty, and against idleness and treach- the Court in its purpose to maintain the Constitution.

From the Raleigh Standard.

COLORED TESTIMONY.

Witness.

Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson. IN THE CASE OF STATE VS. UNDERWOOD.

We are of the opinion that the act Rev. Code, chap. 107, sec. 71, which makes per- a signment of rooms in the Capitol which, sons of color incapable of being witnesses I suppose, is satisfactory all around-exexcept against each other, is repealed by cept that "his Excellency" would doubtthe Constitution.

there have always been exemptions of color are entitled to vote and hold office. ousted that pest of a Supreme Court for what were deemed necessaries. In our The greater includes the less, and the efits ignominious treatment of the dear old feet is, to take away the mark of degrada- man Adams. As it is, the Court "sticks" small estates—we had the exemptions of tion imposed by the statute under consid-

We see every day persons of color holdcreased, the exemptions increased, and ing seats in the Schate and House of Rep. and kickings of profane feet and duly deprovisions, furniture, &c., were added; and resentatives, and filling places in the Ex- posited in their new receptacle. There subsequently, as times and habits changed eentive department of the State. So it may they remain, never more to be disturbother things were added. All of which would be incongruous and absolutely ab- ed by judicial ire! met the approval of the public, and was surd to rule that a free person of color is not injurious to creditors, while the debt- incompetent as a witness against a wnite the Capitol is not large enough to accommoors were not reduced to want, nor left to man charged with the offence of miss-marking one of his neighbor's sheep.

The statute must be taken to be repugfinds expression in our new Constitution nant to the spirit, if not the letter of the long been considered a very respectable

Constitution. question, and indeed there is but little room I am told, last Fall, on occasion of a Radifor discussion. The new order of things cal mass meeting in this place, when, by brought about by emancipation by the permission of the Governor, it afforded gress of the present State Constitution, tends to support our conclusion, and to from the body corporate, or a clear evi ing the decision of the question, whether show in fact that it is unavoidable, in order to make the parts of our system harmonize and work together as a consistent

There is no error. Judgment affirmed.

Mississippi and Her Mean Men. Ex-Governor Brown, in his letter to the Committee on Reconstruction, states that the greatest danger to his State is from the men who were false to both sides when secession was popular, but apostatized when the South fell, and the unworthy adventurers who rushed in when the fight by the valor and bravery of better men than themselves. Tuese mean creatures, one and all, labor night and day to stir up strife between blacks and whites, in the vicious hope that whatever of evil may betide the good and orderly of both races, they at least will get the offices, and fatten on the little substance that is left to the

The Question of the Hour. Shall negroes be admitted to the Inaug-

naration Ball? The New York 'Times kindly advises the negroes to take ground and "refuse to

ties in the Forty first Congress as follows: lately deserted by a husband of her own Radicals, 145; Democrats, 63. The Age color. The ceremony was performed by replies; "But the real statement is: Rad- the Rev. Mr. Turner, a colored preacher, ical, 134; Democrats 71; which brocks the who has been acting as chaplain of the Senlittle game of two-thirds.'

measure which has the sanction of the his farm in l'ennessee and dug up \$10,000 of the Rev. Carpet-Bag Conway was

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE

mportant Decisions of the Supreme Court Juridical Literature The Homestead Exemption Revenue Bill Tax on Real and Personal Estate_French Gives a Good Vote_"His * xcellency" Disposes of the Rooms in the Capitol The Court ticks" while the Big A and the Little a of the Cabinet Vamose_The Capitol too amail for Radical Progress Onerous Duties of the Superintendent of Public Works-The School Bill, &c , &c., &c.

RALEIGH, Feb. 26, 1869. Dear Journal :- Nothing has occurred to ipple the surface since my last communication beyond the publication in the papers of this city of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to which I have heretofore referred. and which you have doubtless published ere this. There are certain peculiarities about the respective opinions, entirely in. dependent of the principles enunciated (which are generally conceded, in the We are obliged to concede that it was main; to be correct and proper,) which instance, Judge Reade, with a sort of Fourth of July inspiration, introduces a ductions, and one which may be set down Haywood down to Phillips, may be ransacked in vain for a similar judicial efflo-

Then again, Judge Settles' compact and luminous opinion, in endorsement of Judge Reade's dissent from the ruling of the Court in the Chatham Railroad Injunction. affords a model for future jurists. It is logic, is only equalled by some of Coleman's official dicta, elicited from time to order by the latter dignitary.

The intimation in the opinion on valid against old, as well as new, debts, is generally regarded, by intelligent persons, simply as "a tub thrown to the has no binding force; and it may well be questioned whether the Court, were the issue directly presented, would decide acdecision. It really seems to have had that

The Revenue Bill, you have already seen, has passed its last reading, and after voting against it on various grounds .-Some think it too high-others regard it as too low-yet others oppose it because it operates badly on their immediate constituencies-and others still because of its personal oppression. The "callud folks" The Law kegar s not the color of the representative from New Hamover, French, squared his doughty self against it on the ground that it gouged the merchants-"one of whom he is which "-too severely. So that he has given, from whatever motive, one good vote. Mark it down!

The Governor sends a message to his faithful in the Legislature recounting his less have been delighted, had not a Legis-According to that instrument, persons of lative restriction been imposed, to have -while the big A and the little a, Ashley and Adams, didn't-and the Auditor's traps have been picked up from the dust

. The Governor, by the way, thinks that date the numerous officials with whom "Radical reconstruction" has blessed the State and the Treasury! The "State House" has building in point of size. Its capacity, as We see no occasion to elaborate the adormitory, for instance, was fully tested, sleeping accommodations to perhaps a thousand negroes, with dancing room toboot. That it is not large enough now to of the number of leeches who are gorging dence that these people have got, as the

saying goes, "too big for their breeches." The Governor, however, it is pleasing to relate, has very satisfactorily defined the onerous duties of the Superintendent of Public Works. Having gotten through with "taking care" of the University buildings, it now behooves him to "take care" of the Gubernatorial Mansion, which has lately been refitted at considerable expense to the State, and in which Holden don't live, for reasons best known to himself; and, in order to "take care" successfully, the Superintendent aforesaid is allowed to occupy the Mansion, rent-free. If a man can't get fat on such pickings as these, he must be of the Cassius breedlean, at all hazards, and in spite of every

The School Bill is being discussed, day by day, in the Senate, and it will be yet several days before it is perfected-if such a misnomer may be applied to such a monstrosity. I do not hesitate to make the prophesy that it will be the most odious law and system ever put upon any people. Already Mr. Lindsay, an independent Republican Senator, pronounces it, on the floor of that body, the "Abomination of Desolation.

Marriage in High (Radical) Life,

The recent marriage of Peter Harper, a white Radical member of the Louisians Legislature, was a grand affair. The bride was Eliza Jane Brooks, a negro woman, The Philadelphia Press divides the par- born on a Baton Ronge plantation, and ate. The Hon. Isabelle, a dandy looking man, was one of the groomsmen, and one An ex Confederate has just returned to of the quadroon daughters of the landlady

An English girl has obtained £5 damages Alvin Adams, the ex-express man of Bosfrom a sweetheart who, while courting hers ton, has just paid Bierstadt, in Paris, \$2, squeezed her hand so hard as to break a 000 in gold for one of his latest and largest paintings,

gave the bride away.